THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 67. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Outrages in the South.

North Carolina in Uproar.

Union Men Ordered to Leave.

Another Railway Disaster.

What America Sends to Australia.

The Utah Silver Mines.

Singular Suicide in Lancaster

Another Kensington Bank Affair.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Terrible Condition of Affairs in South Carolina—The Governor and Other State Officers Ordered to Leave the State—One County Left Without Officers—United States Troops Called for to Restore Order.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—Prominent Republicans who have arrived here within a day or two from South Carolina, and letters received here from the capital of that State to-day, report that Gov. Scott, at the advice of many leading men of both parties, held a conference last Tuesday with representative Democrats from about twenty-five counties of the State, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of restoring order. The only Republicans present were the Governer, Attorney-General Chamberlain, and Mr. L. C. Carpenter, editor of the *Columbia Daily Union*. Many very fair speeches were made by Democrats present, and the only complaint which they made was of the insolence of the colored militia. This was admitted to some extent, and means will be taken to remedy the evil. General Kershaw, however, made a very bitter speech, in which he announced that, in his opinion, and that of many of his friends, the only way to restore peace, and prevent what the Governor termed "outrages," but which he (Kershaw) regarded as but the just indignation of a plundered people, was for the scoundrelly "carpet-baggers" from the North, and the rascally "scalawags" of the South, to resign the offices they had usurped, and leave those States in the hands of Southern "gentlemen." He added that he heard that General Butler had a bill before Congress, in which it was proposed to send a Ku-klux commissioner into every Southern county. He did not know that there was a single Ku-klux in Kershaw county, but, if such a commissioner should be sent there, a Ku-klux would be provided for his especial benefit, and that only one such commissioner would ever go there. The day after this conference, the following notice was posted on the bulletin board of the court house in Union county. The original is exhibited in this city this evening:—

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION, S. C., SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3, K. K. K.—"Ignorance is the curse of God."

For this reason we are determined that members of the Legislature, the School Commissioners, and the County Commissioners of Union shall no longer officiate.

Fifteen (15) days' notice from this date is given, and if they, one and all, do not at once and forever resign their present inhuman, disgraceful, and outrageous rule, then retributive injustice will as surely be used as night follows days.

Also.—An honest man is the noblest work of God.

For this reason, if the clerk of the said Board of County Commissioners and School Commissioners does not immediately renounce and relinquish his present position, then harsher measures than this will most assuredly and certainly be used. For confirmation, reference to the orders heretofore published in the *Union Weekly Times* and Yorkville *Enquirer* will more fully and completely show our intention.

By order Grand Chief, A. O., Grand Secretary.
March 9, A. D. 1871.

In obedience to this order, the Sheriff, County Commissioners, and School Commissioners have resigned, and the county is without officers. The Democrats have asked Governor Scott to order a special election, but as that would only insure the choice of Democrats, he refuses to do it. The following telegram was received here to-day:—

OFFICE OF "THE UNION," COLUMBIA, S. C., March 19, 1871.—9·30 P. M.—L. Cass Carpenter, Bigger, and A. Parker, of Clarendon, were taken to the swamp on Wednesday night, by disguised men, tied to trees, and were about to be shot, when they saved themselves, as I did at Laurens, by Masonic signs. The leader told Bigger and A. Parker that he could insure their lives but fourteen hours in the State. They have laid out nights, and finally reached here.
E. W. EVERSON.

Bigger's property, consisting of store, house, stock, etc., was burned by the Ku-klux last December, simply because he bought and traded in the produce of the negroes, while he was tied to a tree and made to witness it. He had been to Columbia to obtain relief from the Legislature, and had just returned home when the circumstances related above occurred.

The latest news from the capital of South Carolina is that Governor Scott, State Treasurer Parker, and Controller-General Neagle received notices from the Ku-klux, on Friday, to quit the State. Attorney-General Chamberlain, of South Carolina, will meet the President to-morrow, and ask that troops be sent to the State.

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

What We Send to the Great Island.

The value of American goods used in Australia amounts to several millions of dollars annually. In what may be called the domestic department American manufactures reign almost supreme. The flour from which the bread is made, the oven in which it is baked, and the broom with which the industrious housewife clears away dust and cobwebs (says an exchange) all hail from America. Enter the house of an artisan, his own property in most cases, and you will find that it is built with American lumber; the doors and window sashes are American; the chair in which you sit is American; the table on which he takes his frugal meal, and the wooden bedsteads where he sleeps, are American. If he has bacon for dinner, the chances are that it once ran free in the woods of Ohio; if he has fish, they have come from Newfoundland; his coffee is from Jamaica, and his rice from Carolina. If he has babies about the house, they are fed on maizena from New York. No lumberer will use any other than an American axe, and the traveller arms himself with a revolver from America. Tubs, pails, and wooden ware in general are all American. Yet very little of the trade is carried on in American ships or from American ports. It passes through the hands of some English house, whose owners make sure of their percentage before it reaches the merchants in Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Adelaide, Hobart Town, or Brisbane.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

The Robbers Beat, Gag, and Rob a Man in the Building.

The success of the Kensington Bank robbery seems to have given the cue to rogues in other parts of the country. The following outrage has been briefly reported by telegraph, but details found in the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening will be read with interest:—

Last night, at about 11 o'clock, a most villainous and fortunately unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the bank at Indiana, Pa. The particulars of the affair, as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows:—Mr. W. R. Allison, the operator of the Western Union Telegraph line at Indiana, has his office in the same building with the bank, and sleeps in the office. Last night he had been out spending the evening at a friend's house, and returned to the building at about 11 o'clock. As he approached the door of the building, he found four men standing there, one of whom said something about wishing to send a telegraphic despatch. Mr. Allison opened the door and the men passed inside with him. As soon as they entered the building, one of the men knocked Mr. A. down with a mallet, striking him on the head and injuring him seriously. They then bound and gagged him, one of them holding a revolver at his head while the operation was being performed. This accomplished, they dragged him into the bank and commenced operations on the safe. Before they had effected an entrance to the safe something occurred to frighten them, and they fled; but not until they had robbed Mr. Allison of $80 in money. The wounded man remained undiscovered until five o'clock this morning, when some person employed about the building discovered him. He was found so severely injured that he had to be carried to his home, being unable to walk. The robbers are unknown. No word of the affair has been received by the authorities here; so it is probable that the Indiana officers think the villains took some other direction than this.

THE UTAH SILVER MINES.

The Salt Lake Region Well Started in the Mining Race.

A Utah correspondent writes:—

Never before was a Western community so well started off in the mining race as that of Utah, and never did one so badly need to enter upon and make the most of it, for in it is wrapped up the question of the peaceful regeneration of Utah. It is probably the only remedy that would reach her disease. Agriculture and manufactures are well established in Utah. There are 300 to 400 miles of railroads and more projected. There are thousands of hardy and needy laborers waiting for work. The men who are taking hold of mining have had twenty years of costly experience. The mines are very accessible. They are comparatively low in altitude, insuring a favorable climate. They are uniformly contiguous to fertile valleys settled by a sober and industrious people, which, with the railroads completed, guarantee supplies, tools, provisions, and labor at very reasonable rates, perhaps at less than 50 per cent. of the cost heretofore.

The country is well enough supplied with wood and water for all needful purposes. There is plenty of good combustible coal, which can be used in the blast furnace (for smelting iron), and in the smith's forge, as well as otherwise, on the route of the Pacific Railraad, and far South, on the route of future railroads. There is iron ore, in the varieties, and accompanied by the fluxes necessary to successful smelting. Everything is favorable. Still it is no place for mere adventurers. Prospectors of experience, to hunt up the mineral treasures concealed by the soil, capital and skill to extract them from the earth and from their gangue, are all we need or want.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Man Jumps from a Bridge and Butts His Head Against a Pier.

The Lancaster *Express* of last evening says:—

A singular suicide was committed yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at Witmer's bridge, on the Philadelphia turnpike. A man apparently about fifty years of age was seen walking backward and forward on the bridge, seemingly in a spirit of unrest, which finally culminated in his mounting on the side walls, where he continued his perilous walk—at times balancing as though to recover his equilibrium. The ladies of the neighborhood noticed his peril and requested a gentleman and a boy to remove him. These persons started towards him, but before they reached him he stepped back on the bridge, removed his hat, coat, and vest, tearing the latter in half and tying a portion of it around his neck and mouth and then deliberately jumped from the bridge to the stream below, plunging down headforemost. After he reached the bottom of the creek he rose up erect (the water being shallow), and then butted his head against one of the piers, falling back and floating away with the current. His body then floated down the stream a distance of two hundred and fifty yards, where it was recovered and brought to shore.

THE OLD STORY.

A Misplaced Switch—Disaster on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a disastrous collision occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad just east of the Bergen tunnel. The down freight train, headed by the engine Sam Schock, had just passed through the tunnel on its way to Hoboken when it ran into a line of freight cars standing on a side-track. The switchman at the place had neglected to adjust the switch for the passage of the train upon its proper track, and hence the collision. The engineer of the freight train was thrown headlong into the swamp and badly injured. The fireman was so badly scalded that but slight hope of his recovery is entertained. The damage to property was considerable. Four coal cars and one freight car were wrecked, and the engine was damaged almost beyond repair. The loss on property is estimated at $20,000.

IRON SHIPS.

Views of a Prominent English Builder.

A prominent English shipbuilder, and the founder of a large iron shipbuilding company, on the river Tyne, at a recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, in England, read an interesting paper upon the relative merits of iron and wood in the construction of vessels. Among other things, he satisfactorily demonstrated that, in case of vessels of one thousand tons burden, a ship built of iron will weigh thirty-five per cent. less than a wooden vessel of the same measurement, the displacement being the same. The former will not only carry more weight, but as its walls are only half the thickness of the wooden ones, will be enabled to accommodate a greater bulk of cargo. In the iron ship it is possible to reach a far greater degree of strength, and to build with longer and finer lines, so that higher sailing qualities, greater speed and larger carrying power are attained as the great commercial results. The gentleman contended that a ship constructed of iron is not liable to strain in a heavy sea, while wooden ones in this way alone frequently cause the destruction of valuable cargoes. By the use of iron masts, steel yards and wire rigging he demonstrated that a greater saving of weight may be effected, and larger facilities offered for the application of improved reefing sails and other labor-saving appliances. In fact, he insisted that such a vessel could carry freight at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper than a wooden one of the same measurement. His views upon the subject appear to have been received with much favor by the members of the association.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Revolt in Paris.

The Situation Unchanged.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Details of Closing Exercises.

Full List of N. J. Appointments.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Situation in Paris Unchanged.

PARIS, March 21,—The situation to-day is unchanged.

Fresh Barricades

have been erected, but there is general quietude.

The omnibuses have stopped running, and

Traffic Has Ceased.

The Nationals have occupied Forts Issy, Vanvres, and Bicetre. The Police Commissioners have been arrested.

General Chanzy

was so maltreated by the mob that he was sent to the hospital. The insurgent Central Committee, it appears, signed an order for the release of Chanzy and Turquet.

General Creme

is spoken of as the probable commander of the National Guard.

The Insurgents have Seized

the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the mayoralties.

All the Approaches to Paris

are guarded by the Nationals for the purpose of preventing an invasion.

A Proclamation

has been issued bearing the signatures of Louis Blanc, Victor Schveleber, and others, which contains the following statement:—

"Actuated by the absolute necessity of having Paris and the republic convinced of the best means of achieving an end which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the French people, we will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the election by the National Guard of their own chiefs, and for the creation of a municipal council to be elected by the suffrages of all citizens. What is most wanted now is order in liberty and by liberty."

French Prisoners in Germany.

LONDON, March 21.—It is officially denied that France has requested prisoners of war in Germany to return through Switzerland.

The Emperor Napoleon

arrived at Chislehurst at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and was received with enthusiastic cheering in that village, and at all the railway stations along the route from Dover.

The journals are filled with the programme for the

Marriage of the Princess Louise

to the Marquis of Lorne to-day. Immense preparations are made for the celebration of the event by fireworks and cannon throughout England. The weather is delightful.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 21—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92⅛, and for account 92⅛@92¼. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 89⅛. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110⅛; Great Western, 35.

LONDON, March 21—11·30 A. M.—Tallow, 44s.

FRANKFORT, March 20.—U. S. bonds closed at 96⅛ for old issue.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference—Sixth Day—The Closing Services and Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, March 21.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Missionary Society was held last evening in the spacious Presbyterian Church, which was kindly offered for the purpose. Colonel Wright occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Carrow and Paxson, and Rev. N. B. Baldwin, of China. The receipts of the society are a little less than last year.

The conference reopened this (Tuesday) morning, Bishop Scott in the chair.

After the reading of the journal, the Committee on Temperance presented their report, strongly affirming former action and pledging the most earnest efforts for the suppression of the evil of intemperance.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid Society presented a report.

The Committee on Preachers' Lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery reported.

The Committee on the Formation and Reading of Sermons presented a report, which was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

The Committee on Missions appropriated five thousand dollars to feeble points within its bounds.

The Committee on Tract Cause reported.

Rev. Jacob Todd was requested by vote to publish the missionary sermon he preached yesterday.

By the Managers of the Missionary Society a resolution was offered in favor of the formation of a Conference Domestic Missionary Society. A committee of three was appointed to draft a plan and submit it at the next session.

The following was submitted and passed:—

Resolved, That we most respectfully and earnestly petition the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to pass the bill now pending, which contemplates the abrogation of the law that imposes a collateral inheritance tax, so far as that law applies to bequests for charitable, religious or educational purposes; that the secretary of the conference be hereby instructed to place in the hands of the Speakers a copy of the foregoing resolution.

The report on education was presented, and after some discussion passed.

The strongest grounds were taken in favor of greatly advanced education on the part of young men who purpose entering the ministry, and the duty of the Church to supply poor young men with the means.

An offering was made towards the object.

A paper was adopted requesting the Church to properly choose the lay delegates according to the plan adopted to serve in the next General Conference.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Methodist Conference—Fifth Day.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 21.—Continuation of yesterday's session. The Committee on the Conference Camp Meeting made their report through their chairman, Rev. W. E. Perry, and it was adopted.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Conference Education Society be so amended as to require its beneficiaries to remain five years in this conference.

The conference proceeded to the election of its officers.

Resolutions of thanks to the bank for favors to the conference, and to the citizens of Salem for their kindness in entertaining the members of this conference, and to the railroads for courtesies in furnishing excursion tickets to the conference.

The pastors of Camden and the laymen already officers of the Church Extension Society were continued as officers for the *present* year.

The tellers reported the following as elected Trustees of the Conference Education Society:—S. E. Post, T. Hanlon, A. K. Street, A. E. Ballard.

The tellers reported the following as elected Stewards:—Rev. J. S. Heisler, G. R. Snyder, C. E. Hill, J. Vansant, and C. H. Whitecar.

The following were appointed Trustees for Pennington Seminary:—J. W. Fielder, C. E. Hendrickson, S. Parker, and I. D. King.

It was on motion resolved that the collection for the sexton be now taken. Mr. Sparks has taken a great deal of pains to make the conference comfortable, and has gladly waited upon everybody. The amount was $51·68.

The minutes of the morning session were read up to this hour, in the absence of the Bishop and his council, who were in the basement beneath making out the appointments.

The committees of visitation to our institutions of learning and of examination were announced, and the conference adjourned with the reading of the appointments.

Examining Committees.—First Year—G. Hughes, H. G. Williams, R. Thorn, J. P. Turpin. Second Year—R. V. Lawrence, J. J. Graw, C. K. Fleming, D. H. Schock. Third Year—T. Sovereign, G. C. Stanger, A. Matthews, W. W. Moffitt. Fourth Year—R. A. Chalker, J. Ashbrook, J. E. Adams, E. H. Durell.

Local Preachers for Deacon's Orders—T. D. Sleeper, J. Vansant, W. B. Osborn.

For Local Elder's Orders—J. McDougal, G. H. Tullis, S. F. Wheeler.

To Preach Missionary Sermon—J. B. Dobbins.

Appointments of the New Jersey Conference M. E. Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

A. E. Ballard, Presiding Elder (Red Bank.)
New Brunswick, Liberty Street, B. S. Sharp.
" Pitman Church, C. R. Hartranft.
" St. James', W. Y. Kelley.
Milltown (New Brunswick), G. Reed.
Washington and Sayresville (South River), W. Franklin.
Old Bridge and Spotswood, to be supplied.
South Amboy, H. S. Norris.
Jacksonville (Matawan), R. B. Sutcliffe.
Matawan, Albert Mattnews.
Keyport, R. J. Andrews.
Granville (Keyport), W. M. Ogborn.
Port Monmouth (New Monmouth), J. F. Hellerman.
Navesink, P. C. Johnson.
Red Bank, R. A. Chaloner.
Embury and Oceanport (Red Bank), W. T. Abbott.
Eatontown and Tinton Falls, James Moore.
Long Branch, First Church, Samuel Parker.
" Centenary Church, J. B. Dobbins.
Greenville and Ocean Grove (Shark River), H. J. Beegle.
Squan Village and Wall, L. Larew.
Point Pleasant and Herbertville, J. Clark.
Farmingdale, J. J. Graw.
Bricksburg, C. D. Mead.
Cassville, J. Simpson.
Manchester, C. Maulsbury.
Toms River, H. G. Williams.
Oceana (Kettle Creek), John Wagg.
Chaseford, to be supplied.
Goodluck (Cedar Creek, Ocean county), E. J. Lippincott.
Waretown, C. F. Downs.
Barnegat and Mannahawkin, J. W. Morris.

TRENTON DISTRICT.

S. Vansant, Presiding Elder (Trenton.)
Trenton, Green Street, C. S. Vancleve.
" Trinity Church, R. V. Lawrence, J. Atwood, Sup., J. S. Beegle, Sup.
" Union Street, A. M. North.
" State Street, W. H. Pearne.
" Warren Street, C. W. Heisley.
" Central Church, Richard Thorn.
Princeton, A. Lawrence.
Rocky Hill, J. H. Boswell.
Pennington, G. Hitchens.
Lambertville, W. Walton.
Titusville, Thomas. H. Stockton.
Groveville (Hamilton Square), G. H. Neal and E. F. Moore.
Crosswicks, J. S. Westward.
Allenton, G. C. Stanger.
Bordentown, First Church, C. K. Fleming.
" Trinity, J. E. Adams.
Windsor and Sharon, J. H. Mickle.
Hightstown, J. S. Phelps.
Cranberry, T. C. Carman.
Imlaystown, R. B. Steverson.
Englishtown, D. McCurdy.
Bethesda (Turkey), A. J. Gregory.
Oakford, J. W. McDougall.
Jacobstown, J. Vansant; one to be supplied.
T. Hanlon, Principal of Pennington Seminary, and member of Pennington Quarterly Conference.
Columbus, T. S. Wilson.
Florence, W. E. Greenbank.

BURLINGTON DISTRICT.

J. B. Graw, Presiding Elder (Atlantic City).
Burlington, Broad Street, W. E. Boyle.
" Union, J. A. Cann.
Mount Holly, C. E. Hill.
Pemberton and Buddstown, P. Cline.
Vincentown, S. W. Lake.
Medford, J. Warthman.
Hartford and Tabernacle (Vincetown), to be supplied.
Lumberton, L. M. Atkinson.
Beverly, C. H. Whitecar.
Bridgeboro, T. D. Sleeper.
Palmyra, G. E. Hancock.
Betnel (Camden), W. Reeves.
Merchantville, E. Hewit.
Moorestown, J. A. Cann.
Marlton, S. H. Asay.
Tuckerton, J. H. Payran.
West Creek (New Gretna), C. W. Livezley.
Bass River, J. Pratt.
Pleasant Mills and Elwood (Batsto), E. Waters.
Haddonfield, W. S. Zane.
Winslow, L. O. Manchester.
Hedding (Mount Ephraim), J. White.
Hammonton, W. S McCowan.
Port Republic and Smithville, W. F. Randolph.
Absecom, S. F. Wheeler.
Smith's Landing, F. Stringer.
Atlantic City, J. H. Hutchinson.
Bargaintown (Somers' Point)) G. L. Dobbins.
May's Landing, J. W. Dobqins.
Berlin, J. H. Stockton.
T. Sovereign, Temperance Agent, member of Union Street Quarterly Conference, Burlington.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

E. H. Stokes, Presiding Elder (Burlington).
Camden, Third Street, J. S. Heisler, A. Atwood, Sup.
" Union Church, G. C. Maddock.
" Broadway, George Hughes.
" Tabernacle, S. E. Post.
" Centenary Church, D. H. Schock.
" Stockton, Eighth Street, and Newton, J. T. Price.
Gloucester City, A. K. Street.
Woodbury, E. Green.
Mantua and Barnsboro, S. W. Hudson.
Paulsboro, R. S. Harris.
Clarksboro and Allenboro, D. Moore.
Bridgeport, W. C. Stockton.
Auburn, P. Y. Calder.
Pedricktown and Centre Square. N. Edwards.
Mullica Hill and Evansville, J. C. Summerill.
Glassboro, J. Lewry.
Swedesboro, J. Fort.
Clayton, G. R. Snyder, D. Duffell, Sup.
Bethel and Turnersville (Harffville), J. Stiles.
Blackwoodtown, J. Ashbrook.
Williamstown and Chesnut Bridge, W. S. Burkhart.
Pennsgrove, J. G. Crate.
Sharptown, J. L. Souder.
Woodstown, J. W. Hickman.
Harrisonville, M. H. Shimp.
Unionville, J. F. Morell.
Gloucester (Franklinville), E. C. Hancock.
R. Given, Chaplain in U. S. N., member of Centenary Quarterly Conference, Camden.

BRIDGETON DISTRICT.

W. E. Perry, Presiding Elder (Bridgeton).
Bridgeton, Commerce Street, I. D. King.
" Trinity Church, W. W. Moffit.
" Central " J. L. Roe.
Salem, Walnut Street, W. W. Christine.
" Broadway, G. K. Morris.
Penneville and Haines Neck (Salem), S. Chattin.
Hancock's Bridge and Quinton's Bridge, C. W. Corson.
Alloways town, F. Robbins.
Pittsgrove and Watson's Corner (Elmer), M. C. Stokes, J. J. Corson.
Willow Grove (Newfield), J. P. Connelly.
Vineland, W. Pittinger.
Millville, First Church, H. M. Brown.
" Foundry " M. Relyea.
Cumberland and Port Norris (Mauricetown), E. Lake.
Port Elizabeth, J. B. Turpin, J. W. Morris.
Tuckahoe, C. C. Eastlack.
Cape Island, G. B. Wight.
Lower Cape May (Cape May C. H.), G. H. Tullis.
Cape May (Dennisville), W. Margerum.
Petersburg, J. B. Westcott.
Mauricetown, E. H. Durell.
Newport and Dividing Creek, W. Chattin.
Cedarville, B. C. Lippincott.
Fairton, Socrates Townsend.
Roadstown and Harmony, J. S. Gaskill.
Pleasant Grove and Deerfield (Bridgeton), C. F. Garrison.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri River Freights.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—It is reported here that Howitz & Hazlett, of this city, have received the contract for the transportation of Government freight up the Missouri river this season.

The Missouri Legislature

adjourned yesterday until next December.

Acquitted of Murder.

The son of Judge Boyce, and E. Harris, charged with a conspiracy to kill Deputy United States Commissioner Jenkins, at New Madrid, some time since, were examined before the United States Commissioner yesterday and discharged.

The Recent Freshet.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Trains are now running through on all the railroads running in here, the damages by the recent freshet having been temporarily repaired.

Fatal Affray.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—A party of young men attacked some players in a bowling alley in Baxter avenue yesterday, and stabbed Lawrence Ackley twice in the abdomen. The wounds are probably mortal. Several arrests were made.

Personal.

Ex-Congressman John Murphy, of New York, arrived here last evening.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fallen Building Disaster.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Two brown stone houses in course of erection on Thompson avenue, Brooklyn, fell this morning, having been undermined by the rain. Two laborers were buried in ruins, and their bodies have not yet been extricated. Loss on building $10,000.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Holsatia took $68,000, mostly silver, to Europe to-day.

HEART-RENDING DISASTER.

Two Young Ladies and a Little Boy Burned to Death.

The Indiana (Pa.) *Democrat* says:—

On Tuesday night, 7th instant, a young man named William Hopkins, Jr., son of William Hopkins, residing in East Mahoning township, in this county, returned home to his father's house some time after the family had retired to bed. Upon entering the door young Hopkins remarked that there was an odor as of something burning in the house. His mother, who with the father slept on the lower floor, thereupon arose from bed, and she and her son made search for the suspected fire. Finding no cause for alarm they retired to bed, the young man to the upper story. On the upper floor, in another bed, were sleeping two daughters of Mr. Hopkins, aged respectively eighteen and twenty years, and a little nephew, also named Hopkins, aged between three and four years, who had been adopted into the family.

Late in the night the elder Mr. Hopkins was awakened by the crackling of fire. Instantly perceiving that the house was ablaze, he gave the alarm, and his son up stairs sprang from his bed and rushed to the stairway, which, being enveloped in flames and partly consumed, gave way under his weight, but he fortunately came off with his life. The other unconscious sleepers up stairs were called to with agonizing energy, but from whom came no response, save that the little boy was once heard to scream. A ladder was hastily procured and raised to the upper window, and an attempt made to rescue the unfortunates, but loud calls could not rouse them, and to reach them through the wall of flame enveloping them was impossible. The elder Mr. Hopkins in the attempt to do so, and to save his children's lives, was so seriously injured by inhaling the flames that his own life was well-nigh sacrificed, and he is yet in a precarious condition. A number of the neighbors who had now caught up the alarm arrived, but only in time to witness, not to prevent, the sickening catastrophe. Help was unavailing. The flames leaped and swelled with a cruel intensity, and soon the upper floor fell, and with it the shreds and remains of the bed in which the three had slept.

When at last it became possible to recover the remains of the unfortunates who had so fearfully perished, a truly dreadful sight was revealed. The two young ladies and child had been burned to literal cinders and ashes, except that a portion of the chest of one of the ladies yet retained some of its form, though blackened and charred to a crisp. Never before has so heart-rending an occurrence happened in Indiana county. The remains of the three were gathered together, placed in the same coffin, and afterwards interred. Various theories are suggested as to the cause of the fire, the most probable one being that it originated from a spark that had fallen into the wood-box and there smouldered at last into flame.

OBITUARY.

Hanson Robinson.

Hanson Robinson, Esq., died yesterday, at his residence, Woolton Hall, in Brandywine Hundred, near this city, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Robinson was born in this city, of Quaker parentage, his father, William Robinson, having been engaged here in the wool and sheep-skin business for many years. Hanson succeeded him, and afterwards, on the retirement of Mr. Houston, a large wool dealer of Philadelphia, he and Mr. Houston's son, under the firm name of Houston & Robinson, succeeded to the business in that city. They prospered greatly in business, and, assisted by prominent men of wealth in this city, passed brilliantly through the crisis of 1857, and thereby established for their commission house a reputation which immensely increased its already large trade. Some years ago both partners retired with large fortunes, though Mr. Robinson's has been somewhat lessened since by some unfortunate investments.

Deceased was a man of great force of character, a remarkably successful merchant, and a genial gentleman. Mr. Robinson was liberal in his political and religious opinions, a friend of reform and reformers, and was at the time of his death one of the managers of the Delaware Association for the Improvement and Education of the Colored People, in the objects of which he always felt a warm interest.—*Wilmington Commercial, March 20.*

—A crazy Italian monk recently made a desperate attempt to destroy the monument over the remains of Count Cavour. It took four strong men to take the madman into custody.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Clan Campbell Present to the Princess Louise.

The present from the Clan Campbell to the Princess Louise, on the occasion of her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, will consist of a necklace composed of pearls and diamonds, from which is suspended a locket of oval form, with pendant. The centre of the locket is formed by a large and extremely beautiful Oriental pearl, surrounded by a closely-set row of diamonds of large size and great brilliancy. The outer border also consists of large diamonds. The pendant is suspended by an emerald sprig of bog myrtle—the Campbell badge—and bears in the centre the galley of Lorne, composed of sapphires on a pave of diamonds; the border, also of sapphires and diamonds, bears the inscription, "*Ne obliviscaris.*"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

The average statement of the banks last night is rather unfavorable to business borrowers, the most important items showing a falling off as compared with the preceding week. Deposits have lost $357,580; specie, $214,549, and legal-tenders $147,724. The loans, however, have increased $100,589, which item is rather favorable to a stable market. The large falling off in gold is inconsistent with a falling premium, and it is difficult to account for this feature in the absence of any speculative movement to "bear" the market. Business during the week was dull, as indicated in the clearings, which are over $2,000,000 less than in the preceding week. Loans are quiet, in sympathy with the weather.

Gold is active and rather more steady, opening at 111 and closing at 111⅛.

The stock market was active and strong. Sale of State 6s, second series, at 105¼; third do. at 107¾. City 6s, new bonds, at 101¼; and ante-war do. at 102½. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 88¾.

Reading Railroad was very active and strong, with sales at 51@51·31; Pennsylvania sold at 61⅝@61½; Camden and Amboy at 116⅝; Minehill at 51½; Lehigh Valley at 59⅝; Philadelphia and Erie at 27, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48¼@48¾, the latter b. o. 40¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were dull, with sales of Lehigh at 35½@35⅝, and Morris preferred at 110.

In bank shares we notice sales of Mechanics' at 32¼ and Manufacturers' at 29½.

Miscellaneous shares were steady. Sales of Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad at 26; Feeder Dam Coal at ¼; and Franklin Fire Insurance at 500.

—The following banks have subscribed through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

American National, Providence, R. I.	$150,000
Second National, Akron, Ohio	50,000
First National, Bellefonte, Pa	100,000
Tradesmen's National, Philadelphia	200,000
Eighth National, Philadelphia	90,000
	$599,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 N Pa 10s	105¾	300 sh Reading R	51·31
$6200 City 6s, New. lots	101¾	100 do	b60. 51·31
$5000 do.	s. 101¾	500 do	s30. 51¾
$400 do.	c. 101¾	1000 do	b60wn. 51
$6000 do. prior to '62	102¾	50 do	51¾
$1000 Pittsbg 5s	75	600 do	51·31
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	95	200 do	b60. 51·31
$1500 Pa 6s, 3 se	107¾	200 do	s. 51·31
$5000 W Jersey R 6s	103	500 do	s30. 51¼
$1000 Sch N 6s, 95.	75¾	87 do	2d. 51 3-16
$1500 Leh Gold L.	s. 88¾	100 do	s10. 51¾
		400 do	s30. 51¾
19 sh Mech Bk	32¾	900 do.	s. 60d. baf10 51¾
4 sh Cam & Am	116¾	100 sh Ph & E	b60. 27
7 sh Penna R	61¾	100 do	b60. 27
200 do	b60. 61¾	91 do	s. 53¾
300 do	61¾	20 sh Manuf Bk	29¾
89 do	s. 61¾	29 sh Leh Na	s5. 35¼
25 sh Mor Cl pf	110	33 do	s. 35¾
2 sh Franklin Fire Ins Co	500	200 do	b60. 35¾
		100 sh O C & A R	b50 48¾
8 sh Minehill R.	51¾	1000 sh Feeder Dam.	¾
138 sh O C & A R.	s. 48¾	100 sh Sp & Pine R.	26

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, 112@112½; do., July, 1865, 110⅞@111; do., July, 1867, 110¾@111; do. July, 1868, 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞. Gold, 111⅛@111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curcy 6s, 114@114½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111½	11·55 A. M.	111
10·20 "	111	12·00 M.	111⅛
10·31 "	110⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 21.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet and lower. Sales of 300 bushels, part at 11½c., and part on private terms. Timothy is scarce and sells at $7@7·25. Flaxseed if here would command $2·10.

The Flour market is devoid of spirit, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 700 barrels superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal no transactions.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market but prices are well sustained. Sales of Western red at $1·65@1·68; Pennsylvania do, at $1·45@1·55; amber at $1·72; and white at $1·83@1·84. Rye sells at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. The demand for Corn has somewhat subsided; sales of 800 bushels yellow at 83@84c. Oats command full prices; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 65@67c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

Whisky is quiet at 92½@93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

6 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....52

SUN RISES.....6·2 | MOON SETS.....6·48
SUN SETS.....6·13 | HIGH WATER.....2·7

(By Cable.)

LONDON, March 17.—The steamship City of Antwerp, touched at Queenstown, this morning.

The steamship Frankfort, from New Orleans, arrived at Bremerhaven yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Arrived, bark Abnegacius, from Savannah, and Lebanon, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 21.—Arrived, steamship St. Laurent, from Brest.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PARIS UNDER THE MOB.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The National Guard which was to preserve order in Paris has turned traitor to the Government, and threatens to involve all France in civil war. Such deplorable consequences have followed more trivial riots than that of Montmartre. The painful and disappointing story of the disorders which distract Paris and the excesses which involve the republic in ruin is told at length in other columns. Briefly summed up, it reveals that a mob is practically in possession of the French capital; that the National Guard refuses to maintain the Government, and that only a weak police saves the members of its Executive from hasty flight. The Guard and mob have fraternized; the former has basely surrendered its officers to the latter, and three of them have been condemned by the court-martial and shot to death, while others have been murdered by the mob. General Palladines, its commander, is a prisoner. Although originally confined to the suburban districts of Belleville and Montmartre, the rioters, since the defection of the Guard, have advanced into the heart of the city, and have seized the headquarters of the Guard in the Place Vendome. In a word, Paris is completely at their mercy; and already cries out for aid from the provinces or the Prussians.

The immediate cause of the uprising was an untimely if not an unwise effort on the part of the Government to disperse the mob at Montmartre, led, as we are left to infer, by Blanqui, Flourens, and the other violent and active "Reds" lately condemned to death for contumacy. The designs, and indeed the leadership of the mob, are not very clearly revealed by the reports or by their action, but a violent opposition to the Assembly and the Government which it has created has been developed. It is this hate which evidently inspires the mob, and it rushes blindly to the destruction of all semblance of government and of order. There is no power of argument which can reach the rioters, and no military force remaining in Paris which can suppress them; and the scenes which are now enacting, and which must follow, cannot well be other than revolting, cruel, and disgraceful.

The Paris journals call upon the provinces or the Germans for aid. It is difficult to say which authority will be exercised or which it would be wisest to invoke. The appearance of Gardes Mobiles at the gates of Paris would incite civil dissensions, which, arraying Paris against the rest of France, would naturally lead to most deplorable consequences. The issue of such a conflict would for a time, at least, be doubtful, and Paris would suffer more from her own sons than she did from the Germans. A sufficient body of the latter would make the struggle short and decisive, and though a government which calls upon the Prussians for its maintenance must suffer in popularity by such degrading action, it seems likely that M. Thiers is left no other alternative. The Germans are interested in maintaining order, if not the government, in order to secure their indemnity, and any call upon them for aid will doubtless be promptly answered. As indicating such willingness, their retirement has already been discontinued.

FESTIVE PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

While the Mayor and clergy of Philadelphia —for to them the work seems limited—are working hard to stimulate latent charity for suffering France, her leading men seem to have given themselves up to festive revelry. The local press is redolent of the fumes of the frying-pan. The sluggish pulse is quickened by convivial stimulus; steamship schemes subside for the moment. However oblivious of devastated Champagne and blasted Burgundy Philadelphia may be, "Clicquot" and "Clos Vougeot" live in the affections of her loyal sons. Dinners are the order of the day. Two mortal columns of newspaper chronicle these events. They were a two-fold welcome, and in honor of a brace of colonels—one veteran, one youthful, but both returning to their father's house after a long or short diet among the husks of Washington and Santo Domingo. For them the larded *ris de veax* and the Gallic *croquette* are prepared. The gallant "colonels" are Forney and McMichael. The former shakes the dust of the District from his indignant feet, and comes back to the city of Borie, filled with resentment at Borie's patron. It was just such an event as a community like Philadelphia, crowded with excitement, would be apt to celebrate, and we read that an ex-mayor presided and that "the banquet, worthy of the occasion, was one of the best, in its luxuries and appointments, ever supplied by Mr. Augustin (saintly name), whose reputation as caterer and culinary artist is unsurpassed. The wines, too, were of the finest, as was to be expected from the practised taste and experience of the gentleman who selected them."

But this was naught to the honors paid by the Union League to the gory soldier fresh from the perils of sea sickness and Santo Domingo. It was something of which, the press mildly says, "the highest of the land might be proud." Aside from conviviality and the brimming cup, there was in it a touch of poetry and romance. When, in Mr. Addison's tragedy, Cato goes out to meet his dead son a martyr in freedom's cause, the heart is moved at the stern father's silent woe. Here we have quite as stern a Cato welcoming back a living, resuscitated, hilarious Marcus, and the "Senate" of the League —no pent-up Utica—joining in the festival. It was the feast irrational, the flow of soul substantial; and we are informed, rather superfluously, that "full justice was done to the material good things." Then the gallant colonel—"hereditary" orator, familiar with one sort of "blow"—made a speech, on which, being reported, public interest, nervously alive to aught from Azua or Aux Cayes, fastens. We have read every word of it; it is rather playful than philosophic. A large portion of it reads like Clarence's dream of what he thought he saw "in the slimy bottom of the deep;" or spasmodic, incoherent, rhetoric such as, after his malmsey bath, Clarence might have indulged in when he had been rubbed with salt and rolled in hot blankets and brought back from drowning. The dissatisfied codfish nibbling at Doctor Howe's philanthropic toes and the *tolany* clustering round Fred. Douglass are worthy a poetic Agassiz. From small fish to small facts the transition is natural; and the colonel, after informing the company that nobody spoke Spanish but an adventurous major of the name of "Hazard," told them that the Haytiens were nobodies, and that Cabral was a feeble guerilla specimen, and—speaking no doubt experimentally and from memory of rapid movements of all sorts in Virginia—"not fit to hold a candle to Mosby." The information about Pizarro and Cortes and Ponce de Leon is interesting, if not new; and the picture of the monastery, "in whose entrails the scorpion crawled and the foul swine wallowed," is strong, if not according to Doctor Blair. The crowning comparison of our "Ulysses" to Columbus is striking, and the reinterment of the ashes of the great discoverer somewhere in Santo Domingo grandly graphic. It was in fact so touching that, by "way of relief, the chairman called upon Mr. Charles Vezin, the consul at this port for the German empire, for a song, and he complied with a skill in the execution that is rare even among professionals."

After this, who need wonder that Philadelphia gives little or nothing to poor France? Mr. Lincoln called for a comic song on the field of Sharpsburg; why should not the Consul of the holy German empire sing a catch or a carol over the fresh carnage of our ancient ally, whose soldiers once fought for us when Mr. Vezin's ancestors were very differently employed? With a parting benediction from Mr. Simon Cameron the festivity closed.

WHEN THERE WILL BE PEACE AT THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times.

The policy urged with reference to the States lately in rebellion by the Democratic party is that of *laissez faire*. "Let them alone," say they, "and they will work out their own reformation." The line of argument pursued is that sufficient time has not elapsed since the close of the war to convince the South that it needs Northern capital, energy, and performance for the purpose of developing its resources and increasing its wealth. The South is in grest need of many things which the North alone can supply, and eventually it will not be blind to the advantages of Northern emigration, and a mingling of the people will bring a peaceful solution of the question that has so long vexed the nation.

The argument does not go far enough. Provision is made for Northern capital, energy, and perseverance, but none for Northern opinion. Capital, energy, and perseverance are wanted, but not opinions. "We will receive all that the North offers," say the South, "which will enable us to cover our position previous to the Rebellion—to increase our wealth and develop our country, and in return the Northern capitalist and emigrant must receive our political opinions, and aid us politically as well as financially."

The political character of the South is one of intense intolerance. It was so before the war, and at the close of it the leaven of secession remained. That it now leavens the whole lump is due to the sympathy of the Democratic party. This party, which encouraged the Rebellion, now encourages the acts of violence which are of daily commission in most of the late rebellious States. The Democratic party is almost as much to blame as the perpetrators of the outrages. It is due to its sympathy that the South is not at peace.

The apologists for the Rebels of the South denounce all laws passed for the preservation of rights, property, and life as "persecution," and say that so long as this course is pursued the country will not have peace. If the laws passed by Congress for preserving the rights and lives of peaceful and law-abiding citizens are proscriptive, what are the whippings, mutilations, shootings, drownings, and hangings of innocent persons, whose only crime is their attachment to the Union? In urging that the South be let alone, the sympathizers with lawlessness make use of the same argument advanced by the Rebels during the war. Let us alone, said they, and there will be peace. Peace then meant disruption of the Union; does it mean anything much different now? In the loyal States opinions on all questions are freely and fearlessly expressed. When the same is true of the ex-insurgent States, the whole country will be at peace. All arguments based on laws of trade are fallacious, so long as the intolerance of one section renders true union impossible. The people of the States lately in rebellion are merely invited to an equal participation in the Government. That they do not enjoy this privilege is the result of their own actions.

THE NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Although the act of Congress authorizing the refunding of the national debt was passed so long ago as last July, and an amendment to it was passed in January, the Secretary of the Treasury held back from negotiating the new loan, as it is called, until the beginning of this month. He regarded the war in Europe and the general disturbance of the finances of the world in consequence as unfavorable to refunding the debt at that time. The war being over, he now advertises for a new loan or exchange of securities in accordance with the act of Congress. The proposition is to convert the whole of the five-twenties, which bear six per cent. interest, into new bonds or consols of three classes—namely, into ten-year bonds, bearing five per cent. interest; fifteen-year bonds, bearing four and a half per cent. interest, and thirty-year bonds, bearing four per cent. interest. In the present advertised proposal the amount of the first class is five hundred millions, of the second, three hundred millions, and of the third, seven hundred millions—fifteen hundred millions in all. Preference will be given first, however, to subscriptions for two hundred millions of five per cents, and then for the four and a half and the four per cents in their order. Payments can be made either in coin or in the existing Five-twenty bonds at par. In no case is less to be taken or the aggregate of the debt to be increased. The new bonds, or consols, and the interest on them, are to be exempt from all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by any State, municipal, or local authority; and it is considered that this exemption, together with the length of time the new bonds have to run, will be equivalent to the difference of interest on and between these and the old six per cent. Five-wenties.

If this proposal can be carried out, the Government and public will gain something by the reduction of interest, though not as much as might be supposed, considering that the new bonds and the interest on them will be exempt from all taxation. Still, it would be an advantage, both in the saving of money and in having the debt consolidated and simplified. It remains to be seen how far capitalists and the public are disposed to accept the change. Up to the present time subscriptions have been sent in slowly; but this may arise in part from a want of knowledge generally as to the nature of the loan or conversion of securities. Money is worth a high rate of interest in this country, and it has yet to be seen if any large amount of the new debt will be taken at the reduced interest proposed. In Europe money brings a much lower interest, and European capitalists may be more disposed to subscribe for the loan. It is well enough to try what can be done to reduce the interest of the debt, but we cannot know for some time to come whether the experiment will be successful or not.

ANDREW JOHNSON vs. U. S. GRANT.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

When Andrew Johnson became President of the United States, he sought to fix a policy for his administration. He believed that the shortest road to peace and a restoration of the practical workings of the Union was to adopt the results of the war. He maintained that the Union had been preserved, or, what is better, that it had not been dissolved, for the reason that the Rebellion for that purpose had been a failure. What Mr. Johnson believed was, that as the Union had not been dissolved, as a matter of course no State had been out of the Union, and this being true in theory as well as fact, he held that as soon as the Rebel armies were disbanded the people of the Southern States should be allowed to resume the exercise of their local governments. They had been interfered with in the enjoyment of this right by armed bands of insurgents, who being defeated and dispersed by the Federal authorities, the State Governments should at once resume their functions. This was the policy adopted by a man put into the Vice-Presidency by the Republican party. Did Republican Senators agree with Mr. Johnson? No. They not only differed with him, but they proscribed all who agreed with his policy, and no Senator was more eager to prove his hostility by fierce acts than Charles Sumner, ex-chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. We now only propose to set forth the Republican history of Republicanism. The Republican party in the Senate, at the time to which we now refer, would not allow the President to have a policy, and all who dared to sustain the Chief Magistrate were proscribed. Special laws were passed to enfetter the President. His appointing power was curtailed. Congress remained in perpetual power to watch the Executive, and if even one branch of the Government usurped the functions of a co-ordinate branch, it was done by Congress when Andrew Johnson was President. Mr. Sumner led in that proceeding, and he held the notion that it was a sacred Republican privilege for a Senator to oppose the President whenever his duty dictated such a course of action. But the Republican party is not immutable. It has its weaknesses. There is a flaw in its machinery which occasionally creaks, which has been lately beautifully demonstrated, as Mr. Sumner has discovered to his sorrow. Poor man! he believed he had a right to be consistent, but, alas for him, that is not part of Republicanism. It was all right to fight with Andrew Johnson. In that case the President had no authority to have a policy, for the reason that there was no devices in that: it only meant the restoration of the Union: it did not propose to take millions of dollars out of the treasury to purchase disease-infested territory, but promised to restore millions of oppressed and disfranchised men to security and their political franchises. A United States Senator could differ with a President having in view such objects, and still be a Republican. But when the President makes himself the great centre of a ring to plunder the treasury, when he seeks to force a measure on the country which the party that elected him repudiates, the Senator who dares resist such encroachments is assailed and degraded by his own partisan colleagues, a majority of whom acknowledge they are the servile slaves of a satrap in the White House. There is nothing in history to equal this exhibition of political inconsistency. One President, who dares to differ with a Republican Senate, is sought to be impeached, and the Republican Senators who differ with him advertise themselves as the purest patriots. In four years thereafter, when a Republican Senator emulates this example, finds himself compelled to differ with the Chief Magistrate, his colleagues depose him for his independence. Was ever a party in such a plight? We leave it to its worst condemnation, its own shame.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 23 3pf

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 215

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR ANY CLASS OF work, Founders, Forgers, and Boiler Makers, combining the latest improvements. GRINDSTONE boxes, Truing and Hacking Machines, will keep the stones true and sharp for quick and pleasant grinding. No dust.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.
5 9 mf

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 28 PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

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3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 3 25

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

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Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

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Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 7 3m

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 3 27 6m

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FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

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CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

1 6 60tf

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 5 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris, & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SAXON GREEN

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Coats Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,

3 9 1f No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Who Lost by the Alabama?—The British Lion's Tail—The Princess Louise's Dowry—Democracy in the Provinces—The Queen Vaccinated—Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne—Robert Browning's New Poem—Darwin and the Descent of Man—The Stage, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 4, 1871.

Wonders will never cease. An able letter in last night's *Pall Mall Gazette* points out a feature of the Alabama claims which is certainly important, and yet has not, I think, been remarked upon before. *Who was it that suffered by the Alabama?* Who are the persons to receive the money, if it is decided that we are to pay? The ship-owners? But ships, we know, usually have several and often have many owners, and it is probable that not a few of these part owners were Englishmen, and some Germans and Frenchmen. The shippers? Hardly; for then, as now, everybody sent a cargo to sea insured, and so made himself absolutely safe in advance. The underwriters, then? No; for as soon as Confederate cruisers were known to be about, the underwriters raised their premiums to the level of the risk, and are shrewdly suspected to have, as a matter of fact, made more by the increased premiums than they lost by captures. And, assuming for the moment that we are liable for the damage done by the Alabama, she had some consorts for whose acts we are admittedly not answerable, and how are you to distinguish the effect these had in raising premiums from the effect produced by the Alabama in particular? Still, ships and cargoes are not captured or burned without somebody being a loser. Who are these somebodies? Primarily, all persons, of whatever nationality, who owned the property submitted to the risk of destruction; and, secondarily, customers of the Northern States all over the world, who either had to do without Northern produce or pay more for it. The writer's conclusion is—and it is one to set us all thinking—that, practically, "as against the Northern States the naval effect of the war was by the escape of the Alabama to some extent aggravated; but that the pecuniary effect cannot now be traced to individuals, and if it were so traced would be found to have been by no means exclusively American." The question is interesting to you, for supposing us to have paid a lump sum down, you will have to distribute it.

How fond your public men are of treading upon the British lion's tail! The news by cable of the President's reception of O'Donovan Rossa and some of his comrades has not, indeed, been publicly commented on, but I can speak for its having caused a good deal of private irritation. A few of us, you see, who have been at Washington, know how much and how little a "reception" at the White House need mean, but you must be prepared to find the average Londoner firmly convinced that going to see the President at his official residence is all one with being "honored with her Majesty's commands" to attend some state affair at Buckingham Palace, and consequently that this "reception" of Fenians was meant as a studied insult to us generally. A trivial incident like this is a fair specimen of the almost absurd facility with which Englishmen and Americans blunder into mutual mistrust.

The first act of this session of Parliament has just received the royal assent. It authorizes her Majesty to grant the Princess Louise an annuity of £6000, to commence from the marriage day, and be paid quarterly. What a ridiculous fiasco that opposition to the dowry proved! Mr. P. Taylor and his seconder stood to count the no-dowry faction, and allured one solitary supporter into their lobby. Mr. Taylor, however, seems rather jubilant than otherwise, and has grandiloquently proclaimed to his admirers that he foresees in his rather small minority "the beginning of the end." "All I knows is as I hadn't no dowry when I married," was the criticism of a woman who stood with arms akimbo in the crowd as the Queen went to open Parliament; and it just expressed, I think, the vague popular feeling on the subject.

Do you imagine we are, on the whole, rather slow folks at change? Pray run your eye over the programme of the new democratic association of one of our midland towns, Leicester. Here it is—election of the Prime Minister by the people, forcible sale of uncultivated lands, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, the disestablishment of State Churches, and abolition of grants to royal personages and of the hereditary House of Peers. A proposal to call the association "republican" instead of "democratic" was voted down by a small majority. High time we trembled for our institutions, isn't it?

The Queen has been vaccinated, and wishes the fact to be generally known. It looks, at first sight, rather an odd announcement to make semi-officially in the public prints, but there is an excellent reason for it. Though small-pox is more rampant and terrible in London than it has been for many years, there is still such an unreasoning, superstitious shrinking from vaccination among the lowest, and even the lower middle classes, that no ordinary persuasion will reconcile them to the operation. But once let them hear that the Queen has submitted to it, and hundreds will be satisfied to bare their arms to the lancet in loyal imitation of a royal example.

Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne's sudden death from an attack of pleurisy is a sad shock to a fast-widening circle of English friends, who, drawn to her first perhaps for her husband's sake, soon learnt to appreciate her for her own. Already many of our noblest and worthiest had found their way to the little cottage at Kensington, where the widow and her two daughters had set up their adopted home. Notably, the Duchess of Argyle, future mother-in-law of our Princess Louise, had grasped her warmly by the hand and striven to make this great city feel like home to her. It is little more than a fortnight since I was present at an interesting meeting between Mrs. Hawthorne and Robert Browning, whom she had known years ago in Italy. How hale and animated and happy she seemed! She had found among her husband's papers the rough manuscript of an unpublished novel from his pen, the scene laid in England, and was very busy, she said—as if with a presentiment how short her time was—transcribing it for the press, "for no one but myself can read his hand." Just two weeks, and all was over. Will the English story ever see the day? We can ill afford to lose it, or her. "Old Time rolls round such pleasant events," she wrote of her meeting with Browning. Little we thought he would so soon roll round this mournful one.

Writing of Browning, I must not omit to call your attention to his new poem, "Herve Riel," published in this month's *Cornhill Magazine*. I have his own authority for saying that this is the first time he has ever contributed poetry to a periodical—a thing that few poets of his standing, I fancy, could say. A special reason accounts for the present publication. He was meditating how best to lend a helping hand to the French relief fund, when it was suggested to him to sell a poem and give the proceeds. At first he modestly doubted whether any one would care to buy, but Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. hearing of the chance, liberally offered £100, so the *Cornhill* gets "Herve Riel" and Paris the money.

Rumor said Darwin's new work, "The Descent of Man," was going to air some startling theories, and Rumor certainly has told the truth for once. There is something amusing in the learned author's confident utterance of his theories. There is no doubt, he tells us, that our early progenitors were creatures whose bodies were entirely covered with hair. Both sexes had beards and pointed ears, capable of movement, and were furnished with tails. Their feet were prehensile, their habits no doubt arboreal," and they lived in a warm forest-land. If all this is true, as Darwin firmly believes, how grateful we ought all to be to the great principle of natural selection, which has eliminated our tails and brought us down from our trees!

As might have been expected, the smart little *brochure* "Dame Europa," which I have mentioned to you before as blaming John Bull for his neutrality in the late war, has provoked a host of replies. "Why John didn't interfere," "Which should John have helped?" "John justified," and so on, are prominent in every bookseller's window, and of several of the pamphlets there are French and German translations, for the benefit, presumably, of the contending parties.

It is so seldom nowadays that a really witty play is written that *Uncle's Will* deserves a word or two. The plot is simplicity itself. Two cousins, decidedly fond of one another, are left a thumping legacy on condition of marrying within a year. Of course the moment they feel tied to one another, all the charm of courtship is gone, and they spend half an hour bandying deliciously sarcastic repartees, till both renounce the legacy in disgust, and—find love comes back in no time. Nothing short of hearing it can convey the fire and sparkle of the dialogue. The writer, a M. Theyre Smith, made a hit a year or, two ago with *A Happy Pair*, a short piece of similar character.

Hughes and Mundella think very favorably of the bill now before Parliament for giving trades unions legal standing. It is likely to pass.

Miss Motley, the ex-Minister's daughter, is to marry Vernon Harcourt, M. P., the well-known "Historicus" of the *Times*, shortly after Easter.

Near 2000 iron-workers are out on a strike in Scotland, but will, we hope, soon agree to arbitration.

TEMPLAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Finance Committee of Councils will report favorably the proposition to expend $4000 for the improvement of Norris Square.

—The lad William Meighan, who accidentally shot himself on Sunday last, died yesterday afternoon.

—The Western Market Company sold the market-house to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—Mrs. Buchanan, of No. 1711 Brinton street, was seriously burned by an oil lamp last night.

—David Krouse has been held in $1000 bail for cruel desertion of his wife and children.

—The Pennsylvania Reserves have agreed to admit to life membership all those members disabled in service, and who are unable to pay the initiation fee to the association.

—The loan bill for $700,000 for an extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works has been referred by the Finance Committee to a subcommittee.

—A veterinary surgeon wants to keep the horses of the Fire Department in order at $3 a head per year, and another party asks to be appointed superintendent of harness and hose.

—Thieves stole a small quantity of silverware from Thomas & Sons' auction rooms on Sunday night.

—The Board of Trade are discussing the advantage of the establishment of a State Nautical Reform School. The board also unanimously asks the Legislature to incorporate the Society for the Protection of Immigrants.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Vigilants of Nevada are banishing suspected persons from their State.

—In California the weather is now quite warm, and rains extend throughout the State.

—The President arrived safely in Washington yesterday morning, after his brief visit to Philadelphia.

—Kingston, Jamaica, advices are that the Nantasket has sailed for San Domingo via Port-au-Prince, with two officers of the Tennessee aboard under arrest.

—Twenty-seven drunken seamen, from the United States steamer Tennessee, were arrested in Jamaica, while intoxicated, and fined ten dollars each. The affair had caused considerable comment and some ill feeling.

—Through a misplaced switch on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Bergen tunnel, a serious collision was occasioned on Sunday morning early, by which an engineer and fireman will most likely lose their lives. The loss to the rolling stock is estimated at $20,000.

—The State Senate was not in session yesterday, but the House met in the evening and several new bills were introduced, and among their number was one to compel all healthy children between the ages of 7 and 14 years to attend school six months in each year.

—A delegation, representing the city of Chicago and its Board of Trade, left there last evening for Ottawa, Canada, to press upon the attention of the Canadian Parliament the great necessity for providing some means for constructing the Ontario and Huron Ship Canal, connecting Georgian bay with Lake Ontario.

—A Mrs. Schonelzer, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., discovered the presence of burglars in her house early yesterday morning, and upon screaming one of them fired a revolver at her, the balls of which caused almost instant death. The scoundrels made good their escape, taking $400 in money and a quantity of valuable household property.

—Secretary Fish received a telegram from Minister Washburne, yesterday, dated at Paris the previous day, stating that the National Guards Committee is master of Paris; adding, also, that many of the prominent departmental offices are occupied by the insurgents, and that Generals Vinoy, Thomas, and Lecomte have been murdered by the troops. All the members of the French Government having gone to Versailles, Mr. Washburne followed with the whole diplomatic corps.

Foreign Affairs.

—All the papers at the Prefecture of Police have been destroyed by the National Guards.

—With the exciting news of the revolution in Paris come many rumors and surmises. It is thought in some quarters that the German troops will be required to quell the disturbances.

—The discussion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies upon the subject of Papal guarantees was closed on Saturday, and an order carried forbidding the interference, on the part of the Government, with religious worship. The Pope has repudiated the guarantees offered.

—One rumor is that overtures have been made to the French Government by the Montmartre insurgents, and that liberal concessions have been granted them, while another is that the National Guards intend to march on Versailles, the Assembly remove to Orleans, and General Faidherbe be appointed Dictator.

WONDERFUL CARD-PLAYING.

A Blind Man and a Deaf Mute Indulging in Little Games.

We were witness a night or two since to a singular transaction—a game of crib between a man totally blind and a man wholly deaf and dumb. At this fascinating game both are unusually expert, and the strange contest was watched with interest by numerous spectators. The blind man proved victorious, as he almost invariably does at this game, although his opponent in this instance is so proficient therein that professional sports, knowing his prowess, refuse to play with him for a consideration.

For the information of the curious, we will state that the blind man shows his cards confidentially to a bystander, who tells him in a whisper their denomination. He needs never to be told more than once, he never failing to remember the number of each card and its position in relation to each of the rest in his hand. But that which afforded us most thought for reflection was that, although the parties had never met before, they at once appeared to have a mutual understanding, and conversed with each other almost as readily and rapidly as if neither had been deprived of any natural gift.

The mute wrote with extraordinary rapidity, using his left hand, while the blind man made himself perfectly understood to his fellow sufferer by simply indicating with his dexter finger along the table the letters necessary to the formation of the words which he desired to use. The scene was truly a subject for thought, and one calculated to confirm the belief in that great heavenly law of compensation whereby a person deprived of one natural sense or gift is given some other faculty in greater degree than is vouchsafed to others unafflicted.

The parties of whom we speak are both men of more than ordinary ability and acquirements. One is a prominent member of our local bar, with a State reputation, and the other is a landscape and animal painter of no small merit. One suddenly lost his sight a few years since; the other became deaf and dumb when only seven years of age from an attack of scarlet fever. And yet we doubt if two more genial, happy men exist in the community. They seem, by some godlike dispensation, to forget or to be satisfied with their great loss, because of other powers and gifts given in compensation.—*Sacramento Reporter.*

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,

No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby's etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order.
Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuthslm

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 168 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Removed from 1012

TO

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store

Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smwlm

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
GEO. C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, WORKing Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARPER, deceased.
Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Valuable Business Location, three-story brick dwelling, with side yard, No 921 Passyunk avenue, corner of Marriott street, two fronts, 45½ feet front. All that modern and substantially built three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Marriott street; the lot containing in front on Passyunk avenue 45 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth along Marriott street 112 feet ¾ of an inch, and on the other line 93 feet 6¼ inches. The house is 22 feet 9 inches front on Passyunk avenue; built of first-quality materials and workmanship, with handsome side garden, filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines, and flowers. Corner lot 22 feet 11 inches, fronting on Passyunk avenue, and extending along Marriott street 112 feet ¾ of an inch; all in complete order in every particular. Also, one-half of the party wall of the house on Marriott street, adjoining the end of the lot. Also, the north party wall of the house, which is about 90 feet long and three stories high. May be examined any day previous to the sale. See plan. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Well-secured Ground Rent, $600 a year. All that well-secured ground rent of $600 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Guilford streets; secured by a public school-house, and payable by the city when it is due, by a resolution of Councils passed that all warrants for ground-rents to be paid when due without delay. Lot 54 feet on Bainbridge street, by 60 feet on Guilford street.

No. 3. Eight Building Lots, Pavonia, N. J. All those 8 building lots, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the Pavonia Land Association's land, north of Camden, State of New Jersey. Plan can be seen at the auction store and on the day of sale. See plan.

No. 4. Stocks.
1 share Pavonia Land Association.
3 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
Pew No. 52, centre aisle of Sixth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Union Mining Company of the State of Nevada.
400 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Company.
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Company.
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Company.
$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Company.
Lot No. 203, section (J) in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 a 1 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick roughcast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Small farm, 10 acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, 1½ miles from the railroad depot at Hammonton. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that tract of land, with the one-story frame dwelling thereon erected, situate in the town of Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of Plymouth road and the line of the Heterson estate, and runs thence (1) by the centre of Plymouth road aforesaid 75 deg., east 13·13 chains to land of Morris J. Jennes; thence (2) north 15 deg., east 15·20 chains to a point in the line of the Peterson estate aforesaid; thence (3) by the line of said property 20·40 chains to the place of beginning; containing 10 acres of land. Has abundance of fruit trees and small fruits; also a large amount of wood included in the sale. The property belongs to John Berry. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1406 Ellsworth street, west of Broad street. On Tuesday, April 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, west of Broad street, No. 1406; the lot containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth about 84 feet 5 inches to a 4½ feet wide alley, which leads into a 16 feet wide street, with the privileges of said alley. The house is in good condition, newly papered and painted; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, marble mantels, Baltimore heater, new tin roof, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $150. House rents for $40 a month. Immediate possession. Keys next door, No. 1404.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 al S Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1023 Anita street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, above Federal street. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Anita street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, No. 1023; the lot containing in front on Anita street 16 feet, more or less, and extending in depth 66 feet 3½ inches. The house contains seven rooms; has the gas introduced; has been newly papered and painted; new tin roof; good yard, planted with grape vines, etc. For further particulars, apply to Robert Graffen & Son, No. 537 Pine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 627 Carpenter street, west of Sixth street. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Carpenter street, 174 feet 3 inches east of Seventh street, No. 627; containing in front on Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet 8 inches to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36, currency.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Richmond street, 80 feet 6½ inches southwest of Westmoreland street, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Richmond street 60 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 25 feet wide street called Fisher street—two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREmises—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 11 18 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 28 fmw5

HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES, TO operate by Power or Hand, Friction or Pressure. CALENDERS and Embossers with chilled iron or Paper Rolls. PLATE and Lithographic Presses for Hand or Power.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, Sectional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
ST. MARC.
E. L. DAVENPORT as.....ST. MARC
Supported by the unequalled
STAR COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
AS LADY GAY SPANKER.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
NOTICE.
On and after this date
TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE BOX OFFICE
from 9 until 4 o'clock, after which hour, and until 6 o'clock, they may be had at the
FLORAL DEPOSITORY, No. 1211 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 21,
Last Night but Four of the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The successful Irish Drama, by Falconer, entitled
THE MEN IN THE GAP;
OR, INNISFALLEN.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Terrence O'Ryan
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Maggie Maguire
With the beautiful song of "Killarney Lakes."
In act fourth will be shown a new and
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
LOTTA'S FOURTH WEEK. HOUSES PACKED.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 o'clock,
in Brougham's dramatization of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
LOTTA } .....as LITTLE NELL
} .....as THE MARCHIONESS
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—ONLY LITTLE NELL MATINEE.
MONDAY NEXT—HEART'S EASE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 22,
commencing at 2 o'clock.
Startling feats in magic.
Funny scenes in ventriloquism.
Double-headed sphynx.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office.
Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents. 1t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 4 13 t 4 13

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. x 12 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PARISIAN REVOLT.

IT is rumored that Bonapartist agents have been active in fomenting the late revolt in Paris, and the arrival of Napoleon in England at the moment when this outbreak was at its height gives an air of plausibility to this story. The ex-Emperor assumes that France will summon him back to her throne to protect her from those who are generating anarchy; and he is so excessively selfish, unscrupulous, and cunning that he would not hesitate a moment to aid in plunging the whole nation in civil war for the express purpose of creating a demand for his own services as a peacemaker and deliverer. One of the strongest supports of the Empire for a long period previous to its fall was the fear of the middle classes that its overthrow would be succeeded by Red Republican anarchy; and it would be natural and consistent for Napoleon and his satellites to seek restoration to power through the force of a similar feeling. A satirical enemy of the ex-Emperor once compared him to a stable-boy, and France to a noble and beautiful lady who had linked her destinies to this vulgar and cruel stable-boy; but if this parallel was carried a little further, it might become evident that the beautiful lady had very capricious tastes; that her temper was violent and even dangerous; and that it was extremely doubtful whether, under the dominion of a steady-going, good husband, she would not disgust all sober-minded people by scandalous, infamous, and ruinous behavior. The great danger of France is that this damaging estimate of her character is but too well founded, and that her well-disposed citizens will once more be compelled to shield themselves from her cruel eccentricities behind the bulwarks of despotism.

The hopeful view of the situation is that the Parisian revolt of this era may be crushed as the Dead Rabbit Democratic anti-draft revolt in New York city was crushed in 1863. New York to-day is nearly as wicked, unprincipled, desperate, and dangerous a city as Paris, and if the destinies of the United States hinged on the caprices of her Dead Rabbit mobs or the edicts of her Tammany Hall despots, this country would soon be reduced to a condition as deplorable as that of France. Fortunately, the better judgment of the American people has enabled them to despise and defy, in national affairs, the pronunciamentos of New York mobs; and if France can manifest equal disregard for the edicts of the Parisian mobs, she may yet restore order and maintain constitutional liberty.

Unfortunately, however, Paris has generally exercised commanding influence over France, and the seeds of discord and distraction have been widely sown in all the French provinces. The popular writers of the country have reiterated in a thousand forms the hideous doctrine that all property is robbery; and as we have in our midst repudiationists, Ku-klux Klans, and Dead Rabbits, so France teems with men who have adopted doctrines akin to those which sometimes threaten to convulse society in the United States.

Napoleon assumes that there are only two strong parties in France—the Imperialists and Republicans, and that the Orleanists possess only imaginary strength. This theory is plausible, but at the present day the Republicans might easily gain ascendancy over both the Imperialists and Orleanists if they were not divided into contending factions, and if revolutionary and impracticable men did not commit in the name of republicanism bloody crimes and dangerous excesses. The creed that manifests itself by shooting down in cold blood the generals of the French army, that wars against order, and that horribly intensifies the miseries of a suffering people, can never permanently win the confidence and support of a great nation; and the repetition of scenes like those recently enacted in Paris will go far to incline France to once more seek a despotic master.

AN APOLOGY TO MR. HARVEY.

MR. HARVEY, of Montgomery county, yesterday rose to a personal explanation in the House of Representatives, and denied that he had ever been in favor of the Commission bills, as stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. We apologize to Mr. Harvey, and regret exceedingly that he has been placed in a false position by anything that has appeared in these columns, and we can scarcely find terms in which to express our sincere regrets. We recognize how great an injury it will be to any member of the Legislature if the public is convinced that he advocated the iniquitous measures which were to hand over this city to a ring of licensed plunderers, and we are only too happy to aid in clearing the reputation of any innocent member of the Legislature from the suspicion of having favored the Commission schemes. Mr. Harvey's name did not appear among the signatures to Mr. Johnston's negative report, and in summing up the extraordinary performance in the House on the day when the bills were reported from the committee, we named the members of the committee who declared themselves opposed to the bills, and also those who were *apparently* in favor of them. Mr. Harvey's name was unfortunately among the latter. We take great pleasure in striking him, as we did Mr. Quigley, from the black list, and we hope that he will continue to walk in the paths of virtue for the balance of his legislative career, so that it will be impossible to misrepresent his conduct or motives. The black list, minus the names of Messrs. Quigley and Harvey, now stands as follows: Messrs. Parsons, Duffy, Wiley, Hager, Lamon, Mooney, Meek, and McGowan. Doubtless some of these gentlemen have been misrepresented, and we should not be surprised to find in the course of time that every member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations was bitterly opposed to the Commission bills from the first. The question then will be, who were their advocates? and why was it necessary for the Speaker to pack the committee in order to procure a negative report? Can any of the above-named members of the committee give satisfactory answers to these queries? If they cannot, they need not occupy the time of the House in explaining that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has misrepresented them.

IS CROQUET-PLAYING SINFUL?

THE Methodist preachers of New York yesterday had under consideration the important subject of amusements, and most of the fashionable diversions of the day came under their animadversion, as is commonly the case when clergymen once start a discussion as to whether all work and no play does really make Jack, not a dull, but an irreligious boy. The game of croquet appears to have been particularly objected to on the ground that it occupied too much of the valuable time of the young men and young women, and it was proposed therefore to place it under clerical censure. No definite conclusion was arrived at yesterday as to the sinfulness of croquet, and the subject will be further considered, and perhaps definitely acted upon at the next meeting. In the mean time, the young men and damsels of the Methodist persuasion will be obliged to wait in fear and trembling until they learn whether they will in the future be able to play croquet without making themselves liable to ecclesiastical discipline. We wonder if the clergymen who are now agitating their minds over the question whether croquet is sinful or not ever considered the equally important question whether it is not possible to bring religion into disrepute by fighting imaginary wickedness, while the genuine article abounds in such quantities that all the churches combined scarcely seem to make any impression upon it. It is very possible that some young men and young women do idle away time over croquet when they might be better employed, but the game is in itself harmless—or at least, with all due deference to the Methodist clergymen of New York, we think so—and we scarcely believe that the evils resulting from it, if any there be, are of such an alarming character as to demand ecclesiastical interference. The Methodists of New York lately did themselves credit by refusing a bribe from the gang of thieves which now rules their city, but they could go a step further than this; and lend their influence in an active manner to the reformers who are fighting against the corruption which has disgraced New York in the eyes of the civilized world. Beside the performances of Boss Tweed and his gang croquet-playing can scarcely be called a very heinous offense; and when we think of the manner in which some of the young men of New York pass their leisure moments, we are inclined to be thankful that there are some left who are capable of obtaining enjoyment from a game of croquet. If amusements, innocent in themselves, were countenanced within proper limits by the clergy, instead of being denounced as they are at present, vastly more good would be done than if young people are made to feel that they are committing sin when they engage in a little cheerful recreation; and unless croquet-playing has really so infatuated the young Methodists of New York that they no longer feel an inclination to attend to their religious duties, their pastors would do well to let them enjoy themselves in peace, and direct their attention to evils of somewhat greater magnitude.

OBITUARY.

General Alfred Chanzy.

General Alfred Chanzy, one of the first important victims of the new Reign of Terror in Paris, was born in the village of Nouard, in the Department of Ardennes, in 1824. As a boy, he is said to have had an uncontrollable passion for the sea, of which he was cured, however, by going on a year's cruise as cabin-boy. He then entered the military school at St. Cyr, at the age of seventeen. He made a name for himself there, and on graduating was commissioned sous-lieutenant in a regiment of Zouaves. Until the Italian War of Independence, he was constantly employed in Algeria, attaining the rank of major. In 1859, he was summoned to Italy, and in the battle of Solferino he won distinction and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Regiment of the Line, being also named in general orders for the gallantry which he displayed.

In 1860 he was sent out with the Syrian expedition, under General d'Hautpoul, to assume the direction of political affairs, a duty which he discharged with such great tact that, on his return, he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1864 he was made colonel of the 48th Regiment of the Line, and at his own request was ordered back to Algeria, where he remained until the outbreak of the war with Prussia, at the head of a subdivision. In 1868 his long and efficient service was rewarded with the rank of general of brigade.

When war was declared against Prussia, General Chanzy asked for the command of an active brigade; but this request was refused him, and he was not called to France until the beginning of October last, after the empire had fallen and France was already in the dust. He was at once made general of division, and as such took an important part in the battle of Coulmiers, and in the affair at Patay, where, at the head of the 16th Corps, he carried the strong positions held by the right wing of the Prussian army. The complete defeat which overwhelmed the Army of the Loire during the closing days of November and the opening of December, in the effort at marching to the relief of Paris, led to the removal of General d'Aurelles de Palladines from the chief command of the Forlorn Hope of France. A portion of his army was detached under Bourbaki to march to the relief of Belfort, and to the command of the remainder Chanzy, with a record as yet untarnished by defeat, was assigned. But the tide of disaster could not be turned. Chanzy's army, after four days' fighting around Beaugency, was driven back upon Tours, and subsequently sought refuge and repose around Le Mans. Here Chanzy's forces were rested and recruited, and it was not until January 6, 1871, that they were again engaged. In this preliminary encounter the French were worsted, and in the great battles around Le Mans, fought on the 10th and 11th, the Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, completely routed Chanzy's army, and practically annihilated it. In his explanation of these great disasters, General Chanzy distributed the blame between an inexplicable panic among some of his troops and the failure to execute some of his orders. He still dwelt, however, upon a "supreme effort" on the part of the army at saving the country and the Republic. But the fall of Paris followed, and on January 31 Chanzy accepted the armistice. Hoping even when hope was dead, he issued a proclamation to the remnants of his army, in which he urged his soldiers to put the time of their enforced rest to profit by preparing to resume the struggle in case the German terms of peace were too severe for acceptance.

Paris refused to be bound by the terms upon which peace was obtained, and as soon as the city was vacated by the Germans an insurrection against the Government was excited, and the insurgents intrenched themselves in the Montmartre district. Within the last few days the new revolution has gained in strength and importance by the fraternization of the National Guards with the insurgents, and Paris is now practically at the mercy of the furious mob. General Chanzy was on the 18th or 19th instant sent against the insurgents with a large body of troops, but the men of his command for the most part sided with the mob, and the General was taken prisoner. He was taken before the Central Revolutionary Committee, in the Gardens of the Rue des Rosiers, Montmartre, and, after a short pretended trial, was shot.

NOTICES.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
An entirely new stock. By far the largest and most varied, the most elegantly made up, in new and stylish modes, well sewed and handsomely trimmed; grave and gay, to suit all tastes—boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices—*Cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which far surpasses even their former efforts.
They will be disposed of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE.
to insure which they have put the lowest figures possible on every article in store.
ADVICE—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" in the stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.
OAK HALL BUILDING,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

PURE WINES,
Direct from California.
Port, Angelica, Muscatel and Hock,
Also, Fine and very Pure
BRANDY,
At prices lower than ever offered before, and strongly recommended by our best physicians.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
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Biggest! Beautiful! Best! Stock of Ready-made SPRING CLOTHING.
With a most Elegant and Varied Stock of Piece Goods To cut from To your measure,
CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN TOWN.
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UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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Elegance,
Fashion,
Good Taste,
Characterize the
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Ready-made Clothing of all qualities and styles at reasonable prices.

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Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

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A NEW PAPER!
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.
The only one of the kind in the country.
A FAMILY PAPER.
Evangelical. Undenominational,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
Whatever will make the nation freer, juster, purer, the home holier, healthier, and happier, and aid the individual to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God, comes within its scope.
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Has been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by
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Of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. 3 18 10t

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

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FIRST SPRING OPENING
OF
CARPETINGS,
Thursday, March 16.
We respectfully extend an invitation to visit us and examine all the new and latest styles of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc.,
Which we have just opened, and which we will offer at the
Very Lowest Cash Prices.
PEABODY & WESTON,
CARPET HOUSE,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
(A few doors below Market,)
OPENED TO-DAY
New Stripe Silks,
New Check Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Japanese Silks,
New Mourning Silks,
Best Black Silks,
New Dress Goods,
New Black Dress Goods,
New Shawls,
Lace Goods, Etc.
All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
3 21 tuth2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871
Eighteenth Anniversary.
For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St., and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our
ANNIVERSARY THANKS,
And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of
Dry Goods
Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.
SOME SPECIALTIES.
BLACK SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS,
MUSLINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
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PERKINS & CO.,
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Have always on hand a complete assortment of
BLACK GOODS.
N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.
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ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

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MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY,
No. 1022—1022—1022—1022
CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia,
AND
No. 751 BROADWAY, New York,
ARE THE
ONLY AGENCIES
in America at which the
GENUINE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
can be obtained. The unprecedented success which has attended the introduction of the goods of this company in New York has induced the managers to establish an agency at
☞ No. 1022—1022—1022—1022 ☜
CHESNUT Street, for the sale of their elegant and celebrated goods, which will be opened to the Philadelphia public on
THURSDAY, March 23.
These goods were sold by the leading jewellers in London and Paris for four years as genuine gold, before the secret was discovered, and since their introduction in this country have been extensively patronized and worn by the elite of New York city. The
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY,
for ornaments, is in all respects
EQUAL TO VIRGIN GOLD,
The Company guarantee their goods to retain their exquisite brilliancy of finish and
BEAUTY OF COLOR,
and to stand the tests of the most powerful acids. The best American jewellers are defied to distinguish them from
PURE GOLD,
except by weight.
The American Agents for the Milton Gold Jewelry have adopted the popular
AMERICAN ONE DOLLAR PLAN
for the sale of these goods, thus placing them at once within the
REACH OF ALL CLASSES!
The goods of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company have within the past two years established a reputation and attained an immense sale in England and France, and are now worn by the ARISTOCRACY, NOBILITY, and BON TON of Europe, and are being extensively substituted for the expensive gold jewelry which has heretofore been worn. All the goods are of the latest and most elegant patterns and designs, many of them being beautifully chased, engraved, and enamelled. The Company guarantee that their salesroom shall at all times contain an assortment embracing
EVERY ARTICLE OF JEWELRY,
such as
BRACELETS, SETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' PINS, RINGS, SEALS, LOCKETS,
PENCILS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SHIRT STUDS, CHAINS, ETC. ETC.
The goods of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company are so close an imitation of genuine gold, that the English Government deemed it proper to enact a law making it a criminal offense to sell this jewelry unless
"MILTON GOLD"
was stamped or marked on the cards or tags, so that purchasers need not be deceived.
There is now a large amount of spurious English coin in circulation made of the Milton Gold. The only means by which it can be detected is by weight, so it can be seen from that fact that the article must be an exact imitation.
WE EARNESTLY REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC a close and critical examination of our goods, feeling perfectly satisfied that they will give the same satisfaction in the United States that they have given in England and France. The
CHOICE OF ANY ARTICLE
FOR ONE DOLLAR!!
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will be opened
THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
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NEW LACE
Curtains and Shades,
WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.
3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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JUST OPENED.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
Vienna Fancy Goods
Just received per steamer Westphalia.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street
3 18 stuth1 PHILADELPHIA.

HYDRAULIC JACKS AND MACHINERY,
PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust,
and piston guided top and bottom reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.
Office—No. 14 N. FIFTH Street. 3 18 stuth1m

FOURTH EDITION

GRANT AND SANTO DOMINGO.

Debate on Southern Outrages

Crime in the West.

New Jersey Legislature.

An Important Transfer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Duty on Tea, Coffee, Coal, and Salt.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Finance Committee had under consideration to-day the question as to what action, if any, should be taken on the bills which passed the House to repeal the duty on tea, coffee, coal, and salt. A large majority of the committee are opposed to considering these matters, or of disturbing the tariff at the present session, and have instructed their chairman to so state to the Senate if these matters were brought up for consideration.

The President

stated to-day to several Senators and members that he did not see any good to result by protracting the session beyond the present week. He said he had hoped that the

Santo Domingo

commissioners would have reached here in time to have allowed their report to be made to Congress and be laid before the country. He did not expect action by Congress at the present session on the question of annexation, even if Congress were to remain in session six weeks or two months.

A Very Spicy Debate

took place in the Senate to-day, on the question of allowing the special Committee on Southern Outrages to report from time to time. Mr. Thurman and other Democrats gave notice that they would oppose anything of this kind. They simply desired the committee to report at the next session what legislation, if any, was necessary, and not to make their report an electioneering document. Senator Ames read a long speech on the outrages in the South, and urged that there should be legislation to protect the loyal people.

Adjourned.

The House adjourned soon after reading the Journal, without doing any business—yeas, 107; nays, 72.

A Valid Election.

The House Elections Committee to-day decided that the election of the Tennessee delegation is valid, and no further legislation is necessary in their cases.

Army Orders.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler is assigned to the charge of the exploration, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, of the portions of the United States territory lying south of the Central Pacific Railroad, embracing portions of Nevada and Arizona. The Commissary-General is ordered to furnish rations and anti-scorbutics for the party; the Surgeon-General, one medical officer and two hospital stewards; and the Chief of Ordnance, horse equipments, arms, and ammunition.

Surgeon James T. Chiselm is ordered to report to the commanding general of the Department of the East for assignment.

Surgeon C. C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeons H. Lippincott and G. M. Miller are relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri. The two former are ordered to the Department of the East, and the latter to the Department of the South.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service is ordered to forward two hundred recruits to Louisville, to be assigned to the 7th Cavalry, in the Southern States.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Horace E. Mullan is ordered upon equipment duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Charles T. Arnold is ordered to the receiving ship New York. Chief Engineer Charles G. Devalin is detacaed from the Dictator and placed on waiting orders.

The Son of General Meagher.

Hon. Wm. R. Roberts, accompanied by a delegation of the Irish Brigade, comprising Maauers, Haverty, and Horgan, and Colonel Warren, called upon the President to-day to request the appointment by him of the son of General Thomas F. Meagher as a cadet to West Point. The President said he did not wish to be considered as making a promise, but that he would give the matter his favorable consideration.

FROM THE WEST.

Disastrous Fire.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A large barn on the estate of James Murrin, eight miles from this city, which contained a lot of valuable household furniture, library, and mercantile books of the late L. A. Benoist, extending back some forty years, five hosses, and other stock was burned the night before last. Loss about $10,000. Partially insured.

Military Movements.

General Sturgis, with the headquarters of the 7th Cavalry and two companies of the regiment left yesterday on the steamer Glasgow for Louisville, Ky. The rest of the regiment will follow when relieved at their respective stations in the Indian Territory by the 6th Cavalry from Texas.

Indian Outrages.

News from Fort Dodge, of the 18th instant, states that about fifty Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, attacked a wagon returning to Fort Dodge from Fort Hays at noon on that day two miles from Buckner Ranche, on Pawnee Fork. Company G, of the 10th Cavalry, was sent in pursuit.

The Recent Murder at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The wife of Schmelzer, killed by burglars at Lawrenceburg yesterday morning, was killed either while asleep or but partially awakened by the struggle of her husband by her side. He had been awakened by two robbers, who evidently intended killing him and not the woman. No arrests had been made up to 1 o'clock this morning.

Railroad Affairs.

Robert Mitchell, Josiah Kirby, James M. Glenn, M. Kleiner, A. T. Gashorn, A. L. Campbell, P. P. Lane, W. H. Harrison, Cincinnati; L. Q. Druler, E. H. Sabin, K. T. Kercheval, and George R. Bullock, of Indiana, were elected directors of the new Rockport and Cincinnati Railroad, at a meeting at Fulton.

Death of a Lawyer.

ROCKPORT, March 21.—Talbot Jones, an old attorney of this city, died to-day. His remains will be taken to Baltimore.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¼. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 35.

LONDON, March 21—4:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, £37.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—4:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 7⅞@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾; sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Pork, 85s. Beef, 115s. Cheese, 70s. Bacon, 49s. for short rib middies. Turpentine, 39s.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton quiet and strong; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 9000 bbls. Wheat firmer; sales of 36,000 bush. new spring at at $1·60@1·61½; winter red and amber Western at $1·78@1·74. Corn dull; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; new mess, $21·50@21·75; old mess, $22; prime, $18·75@18·75. Lard quiet; steam, 12@12¼c.; kettle, 12¾c. Whisky quiet at 91½@91¾c.

FROM READING.

The Appointments by the Conference.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Pa., March 21.—The following are the appointments of the Conference just closed:—

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
W. Cooper, Presiding Elder.
St. George's, C. Cooke.
Fifth Street, W. L. Gray.
St. Johns', G. Cummins.
Front Street, J. F. Meredith.
Green Street, J. B. McCullough.
Twelfth Street, J. Dickeeson.
Tabernacle, S. C. H Smith.
Sanctuary, T. B. Miller.
Hancock Street, C. H. McDermond.
Kensington, J. W. Jackson.
Cohocksink, C. F. Turner.
Siloam, W. McCombs.
Summerfield, W. C. Best.
Port Richmond, W. Mullen.
Frankford, J. F. Chaplain.
Frankford Avenue, T. C. Pearson.
Bridesburg, L. D. McClintock.
Holmesburg, D. Young.
North Ninth Street, W. T. Magee.
Lehman's Chapel, S. T. Kemble.
Bethel, E. T. Kenney.
Montgomery, H. A. Seabung.
Doylestown, N. D. Comas.
Attleboro, T. Sumpton, J. H. Buttain.
Bristol, W. Dairymple.
Morristown, T. Cundy.
Newton, F. Ilman.
Richboro, J. B. Graff.
Lumberville, T. J. Timanus.
New Hope, L. B. Brown.
Easton, J. Welch.
South Easton, W. Rink.
Richmond, G. L. Schaffer.
Mount Bethel, E. L. Martin.
Stroudsburg, J. S. McConnell.
Cherry Valley, S. H. Reisner.
Tannnersville, J. Pastorfield.
Monroe, T. W. Maclary.
Tobyhanna—S. R. Gillingham.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
W. C. Robinson, Presiding Elder.
Union, J. H. Alday.
Arch Street, H. W. Warren.
Salem, M. D. Kurtz.
Ebenezer, P. J. Cox.
St. Paul's, W. J. Paxson.
Wharton Street, J. Mason.
Second Street, J. J. Jones.
Scott, W. B. Wood.
Eleventh Street, T. A. Fernley.
Broad Street, G. W. Maclaughlin.
Fitzwater Street, W. H. Burrell.
Federal Street, J. S. Hughes.
Pittman, J. Y. Ashton.
Western, J. S. Cook.
Asbury, H. E. Gilroy.
Christ Church, R. W. Humphreys.
Fortieth Street, J. R. Bailey.
Centennery, E. I. D. Pepper.
Hestonville, A. Rittenhouse.
Haddington, J. Ma-t.
Pascalville, F. C. Church.
Radnor, A. L. Wilson.
Darby, M. H. Sisty.
Kedron, J. C. Wood.
Media, J. T. Gracey.
Crozierville, S. Townsend.
Village Green, J. A Watson.
Marcus Hook, G. A. Wolf.
Chester, J. Cunningham.
Chester, Trinity, G. W. F. Graff.
West Chester, W. Major.
Sloam, J. T. Same.
New London, J. Shields, G. Alcorn. F. B. Harvey.
Kennett, R. Wood.
Oxford, L. B. Hoffman.
Fulton, T. S. Thomas.
Safe Harbor, H. B. Manga.
Marshalton, E. Townsend.

CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
Joseph Costle, Presiding Elder.
Trinity, H. A. Cleveland.
Nazareth, C. W. Bickley.
Central, C. P. Masden.
Emory, J. W. Hinson.
Nintenth Street, T. Stevens.
Hedding, G. W. Gordon.
Spring Garden Street, C. H. Pathe.
Twentieth Street, J. E. Meredith.
Germantown—
Haines Street, T C. Murphy.
St. Stephens, M. A. Day.
Chesnut Hill, A Manship.
Harner's Hill, W. D. McDowell.
St. James, J. R. T. Gray.
Millstown, A. Howard.
Jenkintown, A. Collins.
Cheltenham, J. B. Maddux.
Bustleton, G. Ft Harlack.
Somerton, W. W. Barlow.
Falls of Schuylkill, M, Graver.
Roxboro, H. F. Isett.

MANAYUNK.
Mount Zion, J. Dyson.
Ebenezer, S. Pancoast.
Mercer Square, W. Gilchrist.
Conshohocken, A. W. Wiggins.

NORRISTOWN.
DeKalb street, E. W. Simpers.
Oak street, N. B. Durrell.
Phoenixville, H. R. Calloway.
Valley Forge, G. J. Thompson.
Salem, D. L. Patterson.
Springville, R. Turner.
Coverytville, G. Kirkpatrick.
Pottstown, S. W. Kurtz.
Birdsboro, J. H. Wood.
St. Paul's, C. J. W. Harkins.
Temple, J. A. Cooper.
Springfield, B. T. String.
Waynesburg, A. Cather.
Downingtown, W. W. McMichael.
Gutherville, C. Coffman.
Laurel, J. W. Knap.
Boatesville, J. E. Kessler.
Cochranville, W. R. Downey.
Penningtonville, J. Aspril.
Exterprise, J. Gregg.
Strasburg, W. S. Pugh.

HARRISBURG PISTRICT.
R. H. Pattison, Presiding Elder.
Harrisburg, Locust avenue, W. J. Stevenson.
Riege Avenue, J. Lindmuth.
St. Paul's, R. Owen.
Lochiel, W. C. Johnson.
Fifth Street, F. A. Rigging.
Baldwin, J. W. Sayers.
Dauphin, J. Stringer.
Halifax, S. B. Best.
Millersburg, W. H. Fries.
Berrisburg, H. White.
Lykens, F. Brady.
Lebanon, W. H. Elliott.
Cornwall, E. C. Griffith.
Middletown, T. W Montgomery.
Bainbridge, O. L. Haddock.
Marietta, S. A. Hellner.
Columbia, R. J. Carson.

LANCASTER.
First Church, J. E. Smith.
St. Paul, J. C. Gregg.

READING.
Ebenezer, S. N. Chew.
St. Peter's, George Heacock.
Covebant, S. G. Greve.
East Reading, T. M. Griffith.
Hamburg, A. L. Urbin.
Tremont, L. B. Hughes.
Cressonia, J. O'Neill,
Minersville, G. G. Rakestraw.
Heckerscherville, E. Pickersgill.
Pottsville, J. J. Pearce,
Port Carbon, N. Frame.
St. Clare, G. Oram.
New Philadelphia, J. Brockbank.
Tamaqua, S. Irwin.
Mahanoy City, M. Barnhill Gilbertson and T. H Attison.
Shenandoah, J. R. Boyle.
Nesquelsoning, J. W. Bradley.
Manch Chunk, J. F. Crouch.
East Manch Chunk, S A. Hoover.
Lehignton, J. T. Swindells.
Parryville, J. P. Miller.
Stonington, J. D. Folsom.
Catasaqua, W. P. Howell.
Allentown, W. Swindells.
Fridersville, E. H. Hoffman.
Bethlehem, G. S. Broadbent
J. Todd transferred to Wilmington Conference.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Senate bill changing the time of electing the Representatives in Congress from the second Tuesday of October until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, was reported favorably.

Senate bill to straighten the line of Thirty-fourth street, negatively.

Senate bill for a better inspection of buildings in Philadelphia, favorably.

House bill authorizing Councils to improve and pave streets was reported favorably.

House bill authorizing the Park Commissioners to take charge of Hunting Park, favorably.

Senate bill authorizing the appointment of two additional notaries public in Philadelphia, favorably.

Senate bill extending the General Safety Mining laws of the anthracite region to the bituminous coal fields, favorably.

Mr. Dechert introduced a bill to refund certain collateral inheritance tax paid by the estate of Ellen Cooper. Also incorporating the Wilson Machine Company. Also to ratify the charter of the United Petroleum Storage Company. Also supplement to the Bank of America. Also repealing the act of 1863, and providing a mode of electing assessors, overseers of the poor, and auditors in the Twenty-second ward, by which a minority representation will be secured.

On motion of Mr. Henszey an act to incorporate the Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia, which had been reported negatively, was referred back to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Henszey explained that the courts did not have power, as had been originally supposed.

Mr. Graham, an act to prevent the adulteration of drugs and medical compounds, and to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Drugs for the State of Pennsylvania. This bill provides that in the manufacture of medicines, for adulterating the same the manufacturer shall for the first offense be fined $500, and for each subsequent offense he shall be fined $500 and imprisoned for a period of from two to six months; that in filling prescriptions, for the offense of adulteration the offender shall be fined two hundred dollars. The Governor shall appoint a State Inspector for a term of six years at a salary of $4000, with expenses and clerk hire, and for every refusal on the part of dealers to show prescription they shall be fined $200

House.

The private calendar was considered, and the following House bills objected to by persons named and postponed for one week:—

Mr. Albright, vacating part of Ross street.

Mr. Josephs, regulating pawnbrokers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Josephs stated, in answer to a question of Mr. Hagar, that he wished the bill postponed, so that it could be sent back to the committee, in order that some of his constituents might appear before the committee.

Mr. Lamon, House bill changing the mode of appointing controllers of public schools in the First district.

Mr. Smith, incorporating Muniments Insurance Company.

Mr. Quigley, House bill repealing the act authorizing the Hartford Insurance Company to give certificates of inspection.

Mr. Marshall House bill incorporating Philadelphia Silver-mining Company.

Mr. Quigley, House bill to lay out Wingohocking Park.

Mr. McGowan, House bill allowing the Board of Education of the First district to elect one chief and two assistant superintendents.

The following bill was reported:—

Authorizing Messrs. Dennis, Walker and others to act as commissioners to establish a personal tax bureau and collect personal taxes, has been ordered to be reported negatively by Committee on Municipal Corporations.

The following new bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Parsons, incorporating Columbia Mining Company.

By Mr. Albright, changing the grades of Sixth street, from Allegheny avenue to York street.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The amendment of the House to the Senate concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee of Investigation on the South was considered.

Mr. Anthony moved to restore the clause stricken out by the House, authorizing the committee to print and publish from time to time during the recess the results of their investigations.

Mr. Thurman protested against this as an attempt to print partisan electioneering documents at the public expense. If for the benefit of Congress the report need not be made till next session, as provided for by the resolution. He (Thurman) would not trust any body of men with power to issue political pronunciamentos at pleasure.

Mr. Stewart thought the exposure of outrages in the South necessary to the peace of the country.

Mr. Morton supposed, as the existence of outrages in the South was generally denied by the press and orators of the Democratic party in other parts of the country, that that party would be anxious to have the testimony published as soon as possible. Besides, it was to the interest of the South, in restoring immigration and otherwise, that, if untrue, the falsity of such reports should be shown. The object of the committee was to furnish information as to the true condition of the South, and yet the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) would have the facts locked up until next winter. A report in regard to one of these States (North Carolina) had been made, and that horrible record could not be obscured by any excuse that might be set up for it.

Mr. Morrell remarked that as the investigation would not be secret he could not understand the objection to publicity. The testimony would be disclosed and it was better to have it done legitimately.

Mr. Blair desired to remind the Senator (Mr. Morrill) that when the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly) proposed to make public the investigation before the select committee in the case of North Carolina the proposition was voted down by the Republican side. The Democratic side had repeatedly been defeated in their efforts to prevent this secret inquisition and star chamber proceeding.

Mr. Morton replied that in giving publicity to the testimony before the committee, the Senate would have caused the witnesses to be terrified, and their lives endangered by their political enemies in North Carolina; opportunity would have been afforded to Ku-Klux them.

Mr. Blair said the only dangers to witnesses on the radical side, called to Washington to testify, was that they would be immediately appointed by the President to offices abroad. (Laughter.)

Mr. Casserly inquired, if the witnesses were in so much danger, why the radical majority had been in such a hurry to print their testimony?

Mr. Blair added that all the witnesses had previously given some testimony in the Holden impeachment case, but none of them had been threatened or abused.

Mr. Casserly thought Mr. Morton would have to think of something else as an excuse for keeping the work of the committee secret.

Mr. Thurman, in an extended reply to Mr. Morton, denied the latter's assertion that the Democratic Senators had shown the most disposition to oppose the investigation, or that there had been any opposition to it whatever. He would challenge that Senator to point to a single Democrat who had voted against it.

Every disorder, or so-called outrage, in the South was magnified a hundred-fold for party purposes and was made to serve as an additional pretext for putting the heel of military power upon the necks of that prostrate people.

He knew that these outrages were injuring the people of the South and the country, but he denied that the perpetrators of them were represented in any way with the people of their localities. He would challenge any man on the floor to deny that the wealth and social standing and representative men of the South were as much opposed to these outrages as was any man in Congress.

He ridiculed the idea held out by Mr. Morton that the Democratic party was to be injured by such occurrences. That was the party of law and order, and its influence had always been exerted in that direction. Could not the Senator (Mr. Morton) recollect when the streets of Baltimore were red with the blood of Democrats shed by the myrmidons of Know Nothingism? Did he forget the scenes of Louisville, and the persecution of religious women in other instances, because of their faith?

Were these instigated by Democrats? And yet these outrages were but drops in the bucket in comparison with the organized system of outrages and plunder to which the Southern people were now subjected in the name of law and order, that radical politicians might thrive. The immediate question before the Senate was as to the propriety of appointing a roving commission to go wandering over the South, who shall make reports, not to Congress, by whom they are appointed, but to the country at large.

It was now proposed that they should report to the country, not the facts, but the supposed results of their investigation. The result would be half a dozen reports from the minority and majority of the different sub-committees, and thus Congress would present a spectacle of sending out to collect political capital in one section for consumption in another to the detriment of both.

House of Representatives.

Some conversation took place on a motion made by Mr. Lynch to correct the journal, so as to make it appear that he yesterday made a motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission, consisting of two line officers and one officer of the engineer corps, to examine and report next December as to the expediency of consolidating the Charlestown and Kittery Navy Yards, transferring the machinery, etc., of the former to the latter.

Mr. Dawes objected to the consideration of the motion. He was inclined to extinguish both of the navy yards, and desired that the entire subject should be discussed at the proper time.

Mr. Hooper said that when the bill was first offered, his colleagues (Messrs. Banks and Twichell) objected to the introduction. It was rather unfair to change the position of the bill in this way.

Mr. Banks asked that the journal be corrected. His objection was to the reference of the bill, which was referred by mistake.

After further conversation, the Speaker said the question was on the motion of Mr. Banks, so that it might appear on the journal that the resolution was not presented or referred at all.

The House disagreed to the motion of Mr. Banks, and also to the motion of Mr. Lynch, so the journal remains unaltered.

Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to pay to the holders of the certificates of award the moneys paid by the Republic of Venezuela in the settlement of claims.

Mr. Banks said as there was a great deal of dispute about the matter, the resolution ought not to be passed without consideration.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the House adjourn, which, at half-past 1 o'clock was agreed to—yeas, 107; nays, 72.

DIED.

HOXSIE.—On the 18th instant, S. K. HOXSIE, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2018 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

New York papers will please copy.

ROBINSON.—On First-day, the 19th instant, HANSON ROBINSON, in his 57th year.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, Woolton Hall, near Wilmington, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 22d instant. To leave the house at 11 o'clock.

Carriages will be at Bellevue Station on arrival of 8:30 A. M. train from Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES will be at Bellevue Station on Monday morning, March 20. ELIZABETH GRAY, widow of the late Brittain White, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1926 Race street, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WRIGHT.—On the 19th instant, at Bennisville, N. J., ROBERT C. WRIGHT, in the 31st year of his age.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE BRETHREN generally are invited to join with Lodge No. 51, F. & A.M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Hon. Judge ELLIS LEWIS, from No. 302 S. Fortieth street, on Wednesday, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN L. THOMSON, W. M.

Interment at Woodlands.

FIFTH EDITION

Methodist Conference.

The Appointments To-day.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Southern Congressional Elections.

Money for the Freedmen.

The Indian Appropriations.

Erie on the War Path.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Elections.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Committee on Elections this morning unanimously agreed to report that the election in Tennessee last November was a legal one, and that the present members from that State are entitled to seats in the House. The committee next took up the Arkansas case of Bowles vs. Edwards, the former claiming that Edwards was not entitled to a seat, as Clayton had been suspended from the Governorship, and therefore had no right to give a certificate of election to him. The committee decided that they could not look beyond the Governor's certificate, and will therefore report in favor of giving Edwards the seat. Edwards is a Democrat.

Money for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Secretary of War to-day sent a communication to the House, enclosing a communication from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau relative to the omission on the part of the late Congress to appropriate $100,000 to enable him to continue the payment of claims of colored soldiers and sailors during the fiscal year ending 1872, and asking that the appropriation be made. The War Department also asks for $50,000 to pay for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service.

The Secretary of State urges on Congress the necessity of making an appropriation for defraying the

Expenses of the Joint Commission

to make the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. He says that circumstances connected with the relations between this Government and that of Great Britain render it desirable that the appropriation shall be made with as little delay as possible; and it is, therefore, hoped that the matter may be acted on, if possible, before the adjournment of the present session.

The Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication to Congress, says the appropriation made for the Arapahe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, during the second session of the Forty-first Congress, will doubtless be exhausted by the 30th of June next, and should the feeding of these Indians be stopped after the ensuing July, they will again scatter to the plains, being compelled to do so to procure food.

The labor and expense of locating them where they now are will have been of no use or permanent benefit either to the Government or the Indians, besides, they may commence depredating, which would result in another war and cost the government thousands of dollars, while it would not cost hundreds to feed them. The Secretary asks two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose.

FROM NEW YORK.

Erie on the War Path Again.

NEW YORK, March 21.—To day a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Directors of the Erie Railroad, praying for an injunction and subpœna against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who are alleged to be about changing from the broad gauge, in violation of the contract made with plaintiffs in 1868.

The French Relief Fund.

The French Relief Committee of this city has a communication from Jules Favre, acknowledging the receipt through the United States Minister, (Mr. Washburne) of 35,000 francs, contributed by the people of this country for the relief of the suffering people of France.

FROM NEW JERSEY

Lease of the Morris Canal Company's Works.

TRENTON, March 21.—The Morris Canal Company has leased its works and franchises to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety years, at a rate of ten per cent. to the preferred and four per cent. to the common stockholders.

A bill passed the House this morning repealing the Driggs Drainage Commission, by a vote of 46 to 1.

The Legislature.

The Senate has adopted a resolution dismissing the petition of Joseph Hooper, the contestant for the seat of Senator Torrey, of Ocean.

The Senate has rejected the bill to repeal the act allowing the Camden and Amboy Railroad to consolidate with other roads. The vote stood fourteen against and none in favor. The Paterson charter has passed both houses, and gone with that of Jersey City to the Governor. The Newark Aqueduct bill, to allow the board to charge a tax of ten cents per lineal foot, has been lost in the House.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Schmidt Murder.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The coroner's jury in the case of Israel Schmidt, who was shot about a fortnight ago in a saloon on the First avenue, gave a verdict to-day, that the fatal shot was fired by Thomas Whalen, and that Edward Farley, John McCarthy, John Maher, George Myrtle, and Patrick Murray were accessories. Whalen was not arrested, but the others are in the Tombs.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Cotton dull and nominally 13¾@13¾. Flour dull and unchanged. Howard street superfine, $5·62½@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·62½@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Cloverseed very quiet at $7·25@7·50. Wheat active; Ohio and Indiana, $1·57@1·63; other grades unchanged. Corn—white Southern steady at 85@86c.; yellow Southern dull at 82@83c. Oats quiet at 66c. Rye dull at 90@97c. Mess pork weak at $22. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9½c.; rib sides, 11¾c.; clear rib, 11¾c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard quiet at 13@13c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An act relative to Registered Tax of and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwechter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the year 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northwest from Sepviva street, containing in front on Cumberland street thirty-six feet and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a brick shop.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

Same vs. J. H. Johnson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William R. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three-quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. H. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-feet.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeast corner of Cumberland and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Cumberland street forty-five feet and in depth northwardly of the same breadth along Sepviva street one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Phil

THE FOLLIES OF THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

A DISCOURSE BY REV. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

[The lecture that follows, delivered recently in Chicago, and printed in a recent number of the *Christian Register* of that city, presents the truths of the woman "emancipation" movement, as it is termed, in a sound and forcible manner. Every girl in the land should read this discourse, and learn wisdom therefrom. As for the wild-eyed, long haired "reformers," it is possible that not even this trenchant argument can affect their self-complacency, but all manly men and womanly women will be delighted with it. Mr. Collier spoke as follows]:—

The woman movement should be cause of surprise to no one. The great wonder is that it has made so little headway. The most difficult sphere and duty to which any human being is born is that of wife and mother. This I shall strive to make plain hereafter. It is in the original intent and ordering of nature, and every attempt to annul this intent and order is abnormal and chaotic. The highest place, the place of dignity and divinest power, of which we know anything in this world, is the place where wife and mother hold sway.

WOMAN TO DO THE FINER AND DIVINER THINGS.

Of woman life is born. Man is of woman. The life of the race is the gift of woman; is in the keeping of woman. In Christian times it has been freely accorded to woman to do the finer and diviner things—things that pertain to the spirit and character of the race, while man has accepted the instinct of his sex, and grovelled in the lower and material things. Now, I say, we are not to be surprised, as many seem to be, that certain women seek to get rid of these terrible responsibilities, and take to themselves the ways and works of men. I cannot pass freely and of good heart into this discussion without acknowledging that this movement is not of the feminine but of the masculine instinct. It is unfeminine in its ideas, in its methods, and in its votaries. Women who have the sense of their high calling of God; who are thankful to Heaven every day that they were born women and not men; to be the wives and mothers of men their inspiration and crown of rejoicing, have little affiliation with their ideas, the methods, the votaries of the movement. Those whom the universal consciousness of humanity deem the typical and ideal women are those who know the secret of their celestial birth and prerogatives, and would not come down from the height of dignity, repose, and sacrifice, where by their sex they are uplifted, to take duties man has always consented to perform, and give up dignities which man, by his sex, is naturally and eternally debarred from performing.

THE MASCULINE WOMAN UNFORTUNATE.

When the masculine bias dominates in woman, that woman chafes at her physical sex, and would prefer the platform to the nursery. I impugn no one's motives; I state facts. A woman so fortunate by birth, inherited temperament, and moral habit as to maintain in her nature the dominance of the feminine quality, sees a higher sphere—duty, influence in moulding the intellectual, moral, and social life of her family, her husband, her children—than could possibly open to her in Senate or on platform; and if without these natural and normal surroundings of the family, she need not be without a circle of acquaintances where she can find avenues for the exercise of womanly virtues, and avenues impossible to the entrance of man.

TRUE TYPE OF WOMAN.

So I beg time and attention that I may, with the spirit and words of admiration and serious chivalry, assert that the truest women the world over—truest in that they are nearest nature—in that the type of woman is most lucidly before their eyes—are not responsible for the grossness and unseriousness, the uncouth and impatient ideas and methods of what is known as the Woman Movement. Certainly they will not consent to be held responsible for the lax, loose, and what I deem immoral sentiments we are called upon by lady lecturers to listen to on the matter of "Marriage and Divorce." These women lecturers pervert history and drag in Christ and his apostles to sanction what is nothing less than free-loveism, and in Christian ethics and civil law would be termed licentiousness. I do not misrepresent. I am too deeply serious in this discussion to set up men of straw for the pugilistic purpose of knocking them down. Nor do I mean to play the *role* of an alarmist. I have no intent to use frightful names to scare people away from a dreaded truth or needed reform. When divorce may come about for every incompatibility of disposition, I cannot see how the question of time can affect the morality of the matter. If people may live together a year, and then separate, with the sanction of the law, why may they not live together in the sanctity of husband and wife for a week or day, and then separate with the approval of conscience, society, and God? And, in plain words, what is this scheme in its last analysis, stripped of its flimsy rhetoric, but free love and libertinism?

WIFE AND MOTHER FIRST.

If it is said that prostitution exists any how, I must say that I thank God that it is not with the sanction of the law or the purest men and women; and may Almighty God prevent it ever should be! I return from this digression to say that a true wife and mother is fulfilling the divinest, because most natural, functions of which any woman is capable. She may write a book, and speak with power from the platform; but, if she regard these performances as her first work, as her utmost gift, she is either unfortunate in her temperament or basely low in her estimates.

WOMAN AS THE HIGHEST EXPRESSION OF GOD'S POWER AND INTELLIGENCE.

The order of creation gives us woman as the highest expression of God's power and intelligence. God made man, and man found himself incapable, and less than a cipher in himself. Man had faculties, but none above the plane of reason, which doomed him to come to his conclusions by the slow process of logic. Then God made woman, when the first principle of mathematics was annulled—twice one are two—and the one and the one became one, as in chemistry.

All the faculties of woman are above the plane of logic, not below it. She has fancy, imagination, intuition. She knows without logic; she knows because she knows; and her intuition, after all, holds the lamp for the timid feet of reason.

WOMAN'S LOT IMPLIES PECULIAR SACRIFICES.

I concede, without debating the ground, that woman's lot implies more and more trying sacrifices than man's. But in this very element of sacrifice I find the highest and most patent pledge of woman's equality, nay, superiority, to man. Show me the greatest spirit of sacrifice, and I will show you the greatest spirit of life! Sacrifice is the most God-like texture of the universe.

When a woman puts her heart under the pain and aches of her infant, or endures these to bring it to life; when she watches and waits the coming of the prodigal child, and stands between his sin and the father's anger, she is entering into the sufferings of her Lord Christ, and doing just what God did and is daily doing. So I do not deny that woman's place is hard. I do not wonder that many are vexed, and chafe. I do wonder there are no more. I am sure it is more difficult to be a good wife than a true husband, and I know there are more true wives than husbands. Shame on the men! I will enter, with all my heart, the cry of indignation against all brutal men and husbands. Man knows little of the vicarious pity and griefs of woman; little of her broken nights and weary limbs; and he is a brute who would not share these to the outside limits of his powers, and then he could do but little.

SACRIFICE CELESTIAL.

But I return to emphasize the higher truth—that sacrifice is celestial; that there is a halo about the crown of thorns; that redemption is by blood; that peace is of struggle; that he who suffers most for others is most like the divinest men, most like Christ and God. Women who do not understand this, but ought to, who do not enter into their higher life, draw back [their souls and would descend to the plane of men: and my most serious protest against the spirit of the woman movement is that we do not need a race of women more like men, but just as unlike as possible. The times demand not increasing similarity, but dissimilarity. The world is not starving for more politicians and orators, the race will not die out or degenerate for lack of blatant stump speakers and platform termagants and scolds but when the race of old-fashioned, sacrificing, devoted, contented wives and mothers are gone, God pity the world if left to the present set of women reformers! It is a glory to the name and sex of woman that good wives have moulded men into good husbands, and good mothers make good children. The mother of Washington did not go to Congress or manœuvre an army, and should you ask her to-day, as she slumbers in her grave, what she did for the world, she would say, with a mother's greatest pride:—"I gave the world *my* boy George." Yes, into his veins was poured her proud blood—it was his life of her life—and into his heart her noble conviction of truth and duty. She did a mother's full part when she wrapped her husband in the hallowing glory of her sex, and clothed the character of her child with her own charms of purity and integrity.

THE BALLOT A DELUSION AND SNARE.

And what have I to say of the ballot? This—that it is a delusion and a snare, a phantom and pretense. It is the remedy of quackery. It is advertised to cure all, and will cure nothing. I have no great objection to a woman depositing a piece of paper in a poll-box on election day. This is a small matter, but it is the eternal thing beneath this, and the infinite thing above this, which concern me. The wicked and senseless thing of which this is born, and to which in turn it will give birth: The disparagement of woman's function by right of her sex. The ballot cannot ennoble woman; it might degrade her. I am quite sure time will tell. The thing will come about, perhaps in our time. It may work no harm. God prevent it should! No possible good can come of it, I am sure. We already see the way the wind blows by the straws. The women orators, this year, are nearly all pleading for what? greater purity and strictness in divorce laws; for greater protection to laboring women; for the elevation of fallen women; or even for the ballot, that these results may be achieved? No. These are not the things these big, burly, or fussy and declamatory women are talking about; but marriage and divorce, and they want, as the Irish girl said of the Universalist religion, "the terms made very easy." And what is this but nursing scorpions in their bosoms, which may warm for a moment and sting to the death! And this easy-going marriage and divorce can work only harm, and that continually, to women. And what shall we say of the offspring of such people? Have the boys and the girls of such parents no rights? Is no sacrifice to be made on the part of the mother for them? I incline toward the philosophy of the old axiom:—"You have made your bed, and must lie in it.' It is infinitely nobler and diviner for the woman to bear her griefs, if she is powerless to reform her husband's manners, for the sake of her children, than make them a public shame by divorce, because of incompatibility of disposition.

MORE STRINGENT DIVORCE LAWS.

Instead of making divorce laws more lax, let them be made more stringent, and perhaps young people will be less ready and swift in making matrimonial alliances. If it is needful to have more divorces to suit the state of society, then I should go in for curing the evil by fewer marriages and better ones. It is pretty nearly time that our friends, the lady agitators, had ceased huddling all men together as brutes and tyrants. Men don't like to be called such hard names, especially by such ladies! Goethe says:—"A noble man is led by woman's gentle words." May I add:—"Never reformed by her scolding and harsh ones?" Then, when we hear itinerating married ladies using such naughty words, we sigh and think of that other saying of the great German's:—"He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home." Good men, and no less good women, have before their eyes, as the noblest type of womanhood, which the great Richter adored:—"If the loving, closed heart of a good woman should open before a man, how much controlled tenderness, how many veiled sacrifices and dumb virtues would he see reposing therein?"

MAN DIFFERENT, BUT NOT SUPERIOR, TO WOMAN.

A great folly of the woman movement is to suppose that man thinks he is superior to woman. He knows he is different, and believes his sphere and duty, for the most part, are different; but only a fool of a man thinks he is superior. If these terms, equality, superiority, and inferiority, must be used, then I, for one, give in that woman is superior; that is, higher by nature and in the functions of her life. I do not know that I ever heard a sensible man dare assert his superiority to his wife. The man who succeeds in the world, and leaves to it a great inheritance of fame or fortune, is he who has a good and wise wife for his nearest friend and counsellor.

BALLOT CANNOT AFFECT WAGES.

And, of course, it is a folly to suppose that the ballot for women can affect wages for women. Wages cannot be voted up or down. This question is, and always will be, one of demand, supply and efficiency. In this country we do not want women to labor in the field, or as hod-carriers, or street-sweepers. We do want them to enter every occupation where head and heart are most needed. And as these are fewer than manual and menial occupations, there are more women seeking them, and so wages are comparatively unremunerative. Here the Federal, State, and municipal governments should set the example, and pay women the same wages as men, for instance, when employed as clerks or teachers. Nor is it less a folly to suppose the ballot for women will affect favorably our morals. Pray, tell me, how? Jean Paul says:—"The purer the golden vessel, the more readily is it bent; the higher worth of women is sooner lost than that of men." And this saying all observation confirms. Women are certainly not less persistent and desperate in their methods than men. And the sort of women who are clamoring for ballots and rights are of the very type of our men lobbyists, intriguers, ringleaders, sports in politics, adventurers, and dead beats generally.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT WILL NOT AFFECT LEGISLATION.

I moreover believe it to be a folly to suppose the woman movement will affect legislation for the greater protection of the rights of women. One of the ablest judicial minds and officers of the country has recently said to me that the laws of most of the States discriminate in favor of women. A man has no right in the property of his wife; a wife has a third interest in his. A woman's property cannot be held for the debts of the husband; the husband's can be held for the debts of the wife. I think the laws of all the States should be so changed as to make it appear that half of all the property *is* the wife's, and it is true that nine times in ten the hardest-earned part.

MEANING OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

But I must touch, lastly, the fundamental thing in this whole discussion, namely, the meaning of the household. Is it a unit, or so many separate unities? Is it one, or is it many? I premise this, to begin with:—It is one, or it will not survive! It must be one by affection, concession, sacrifice, helpfulness, mutual and loving understanding, or it is chaos, it is hell, and will burn itself out, and ought to. And I have this to say, that Christianity, if that is to be taken into the account at all, lodges the unit in the household, and not in the individual. Stephanus and his household were baptized: the jailer and his family were converted. And in the family, as the father must stand for the minor children, we can finally land at no better and less wrong-working rule than that of the present, where the father stands as the representative of all.

SOMETHING MORE THAN TALK NEEDED.

No, my friends, the good of working, and oppressed, and low-down sisters is not the good aimed at. It is only talk, and outwardness, and conspicuousness these women, for the most part, want; and God knows the American people have enough of them already. Women may lift up the whole world to their plane of life by the most womanly of ways, of which the dear Schiller so grandly speaks:—"With soft, persuasive prayers, woman wields the sceptre of the life which she charmeth; she lulls the discord which roars and glows, teaches the fierce powers which hate each other, like friends to embrace in the bonds of love, and draws together what are forever flying asunder. * * * Honor to women! They twine and weave the roses of Heaven into the life of man. It is they that invite us in the fascinating bonds of love; and, concealed in the modest veil of the Graces, they cherish carefully the external fire of delicate feeling with holy hands."

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

And, finally, I file a bill of rights for women. The first is the right to education; the freest and fullest, and a popular sentiment concerning it, that shall condemn, as a barbarism, every college and university that dares to close its doors against the girls. Not only education in worsted, and music, and Chesterfield manners, but in classics and science; and I believe that in the coming times the girls will take the prizes and honors.

I next demand for women the right of each to be herself, and follow out freely the bias and genius of her nature; to be author, painter, sculptor, poet, doctor, or lawyer; and I demand from women respect for the sisters who choose to be dressmakers and bread-makers, who select as their calling shop-keeping or school-teaching. Men, for the most part, accord them respect now.

I ask for women the right to work where their work will tell best, and man's would tell least. Women can redeem this city. Instead of suffrage conventions, which are only opportunities for short-haired women and long-haired men to deal in generalities, and for ventilating all sorts of social nuisances, I would have women call conventions to save their sisters from the lusts and depravity of men. I call upon these reformers, men and women, to mount the platform, if that not genteelest method is deemed best, and plead for social purity and domestic felicity and fidelity. Give over this fiction and phantasm of the ballot, this unreality and shadow, this hazy, cloudy sentiment, and get hold on some real, tangible need.

I conclude by demanding for women the divinest rights of the home. Here let her mould the life committed by God to her keeping, and when it shall come out into the world from her ingenious hand and intuitive heart, let it be pure as crystal. Boys will not be brutes and girls will not be drones when the mothers shall all be priestesses at the high altar of God. Then we shall cease to call for rights, and all seek to do duty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.

The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.
Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order.

CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the 31st of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.
March 7, 1871. 3 7tu&t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

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Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

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The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY, $75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY, Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Perons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $3 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, March 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York. J. ——. SPARKS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months) securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	187
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	187
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cts. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 537 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY, 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 309 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,358 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naiibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS,

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson,

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e Way Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00 P. M.	From Pottsville	12:35 P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 9:30, 9:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. M.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 8, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

6:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:30 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:53 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

The Business of the City in Foreign Imports During the Month of February, 1871—Tables of the Ports from which the Articles were Shipped, and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The total value of the articles imported into the customs district of Philadelphia from foreign countries, in American and foreign vessels, during the month of February, 1871, amounted to $1,127,943. The value of the commodities imported free of duty was $86,361, and the list embraces brimstone, chalk, chemicals, dyewood, fish, guano, indigo, rags, skins, and some few other articles.

Among the commodities subject to duty were 9,592,813 pounds of sugar, worth $490,746; 559,650 gallons of molasses, worth $121,018; iron and iron manufactures, worth $146,824; fruits, worth $38,795; 286,110 pounds of coffee, worth $37,007; the different varieties of soda, worth $61,438; 3227 cwts. of tin in plates, worth $17,803; earthen and china ware, $15,930; chemicals, worth $12,417; and 224,307 pounds of saltpetre, worth $16,927.

Among the articles of lesser importance may be mentioned chloride of lime to the value of $8775, marble to the value of $8916, salt to the value of $8550, and cigars to the value of $7317.

The following is a tabular statement of the imports during the month from the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$11,844	$295,505	$307,349
Scotland	....	12,570	12,570
Dominion of Canada	615	....	615
British West Indies	7,397	33,662	41,059
British East Indies	....	10,999	10,999
Spain	19,721	....	19,721
Cuba	441,462	89,147	580,609
Porto Rico	20,778	18,161	38,939
German Union	10,321	9	10,330
Brazil	21,748	....	21,748
Italy	19,134	36,418	55,553
Venezuela	....	46,503	46,503
Danish West Indies	....	4,797	4,797
Sweden	....	22,261	22,261
Greece	....	4,790	4,790
Total	$553,021	$574,922	$1,127,943
Imports during the month of Feb., 1870	594,711	119,816	714,527

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
American	35	11,248
British	12	3,282
Italian	4	1,528
Danish	1	430
Swedish	9	3,994
Turkish	1	590
Total	62	21,002

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Fifteen Hundred Idiots in Pennsylvania—The School for their Relief—How they are Distributed Among the Rich and the Poor.

Some time ago the annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children was held in this city, when the statistics submitted were published in these columns. We have to-day received the complete report, which has many interesting paragraphs, and from which we take a few:—

When it is considered that there is no position in life, however distinguished; no family circle, however carefully observant of all sanitary laws—that can be exempt from the possible misfortune of having a feeble-minded child to cast a gloom upon it; when it is also considered that there is one such imbecile in every thousand; and that, besides the constant distress which their presence must occasion, it is impossible to rear them advantageously in the society of those with vigorous intellects—the necessity of an institution for the exclusive care and training of this unfortunate grade of mind must be apparent to every humane and thinking person. That all the children received into the wards of this establishment are rendered much more comfortable than they could be at their respective homes, and that large numbers of them are so far improved as to be enabled to earn a livelihood, the experience of the past eighteen years abundantly attests.

It would be not simply an interesting but a valuable fact to know the number of imbeciles in our State. Approximate estimates have been made, giving one to every thousand of population; the census of Pennsylvania recently made shows 3,500,000 inhabitants, of whom probably only 1500 will be reported idiotic or feeble-minded. For obvious reasons, the census returns of the insane and idiotic are never likely to approach exactness or even half-truth, and until a more systematic method of examination be adopted, it is safer to base calculations on the already established estimate of one to one thousand inhabitants, which would give an imbecile population in this State of about 3500.

No condition of society is exempt from this baleful shadow, which casts a sickly gloom in the wealthy family, and deepens its sadness in the home of want. Comparing the estimated 3500 persons of feeble mind in the State of Pennsylvania with those admitted to the institution since 1853, the following computation is made, which must nearly approximate the truth as to the financial or social standing of the whole number. 717 are in families of ample ability to furnish support. 604 are in families able and willing to pay half-support. 1619 are in poor families, unable to pay for support away from home, yet unwilling to relieve themselves of a painful burden by casting their children into almshouses 560 are in homes degraded by vice and intemperance, or are at public expense in almshouses.

FLORAL DISPLAY AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The second monthly exhibition of the Horticultural Society will be be held in the hall this evening. Florists, gardeners, fruit growers are requested by the managers to observe that the premium list has been greatly increased. The monthly exhibitions are hereafter to be rendered attractive to the public by means of suitable decorations and music, and to make the exhibition a fashionable evening promenade for ladies and gentlemen, the admission is free. The prizes to be awarded this evening are as follows:—

Table Design, for the best $5
" " by another exhibitor, second best ... 4
Basket of Cut Flowers, for the best 4
" " by another exhibitor, second best 3
Hand Bouquets, pair, for the best 3
" " by another exhibitor, second best 2
Hanging Basket, for the best 2
" by another exhibitor, second best 1
Collection of 12 Plants in bloom, for the best 5
" 6 " " by another exhibitor, for the best 3
Azaleas, 6 plants, 6 varieties, for the best 5
" " by another exhibitor, second best 3
Camellias, 12 cut flowers, named varieties, for the best 3
Camellias, 12 cut flowers, named varieties, by another exhibitor, second best 2
Camellias, 6 plants in pots, for the best 3
" collection named varieties, for the best. 5
" American Seedling, shown for 1st time, for the best 4
Cineraries, 6 specimens, not over 7 in pots, for the best 2
Hyacinths in glasses or pots, 12 varieties in bloom, for the best 2
Pansies, 6 plants in pots, for the best 1
Apples, collection, for the best 2
Cauliflowers, 6 heads, for the best 3
Lettuce, 6 heads, for the best 1
Radishes, 24 roots, for the best 1
Cucumbers, 2 specimens, for the best 1
Mushrooms, 12 specimens, for the best 1
Asparagus, 24 stalks, for the best 1
Rhubarb, 12 stalks, for the best 1

COAL OFFICE ENTERED.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the office attached to the coal-yard of Ellis Branson, at Eighth and Willow streets, was entered by a thief or thieves, who knocked out a panel of the door. In the office they found a saw, and without taking time to unlock the drawers of the desk, they sawed off the front part of that article of furniture. After scattering bills around the floor, they departed, securing nothing but a few brass checks and some tools which they took from the yard.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Frank Lewis held a conversation with a man at Third and South streets yesterday. The talk must have been exceedingly metaphysical, for that individual allowed Frank to pilfer a watch from his pocket. The thief was arrested at Third and Bainbridge streets, and Alderman Lutz has sent him to prison.

WILL PROBABLY DIE.—Washington Smith, shot on Friday evening last by a party named Wilson, is sinking so rapidly that his death is momentarily expected.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Open Switch and Smash-up on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

We are called upon to chronicle another railroad accident that, minus the tragic details, bears a close resemblance to the Harrisburg holocaust. There is the narrative, the open switch, the coal oil train, the collision, but providentially no open drawbridge or fearful explosion.

The train that left the Germantown and Norristown depot at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was due at Norristown at 4 o'clock. When at the Quarries' Station, very near Norristown, they were considerably behind time, and did not stop. At this point there is a switch, which was open, and the train, at an increased rate of speed, was branched off on to the other track, which it jumped and immediately after collided with a coal oil train standing there. The engineer leaped from the train and escaped unhurt. There was a considerable smash-up, but no one was seriously injured. It was an especial favor of Providence that the collision did not ignite the oil, and thus add fire to the scene.

A PATENT CASE.—Before Alderman McColgan, yesterday afternoon, Charles H. Evans had a hearing on the charge of cheating and obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that Evans is connected with the firm of Evans & Co., patent agents, whose place of business is located at the N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. Some time ago Mr. Henry W. Adams, who is interested in several patents, called upon Evans and stated that he wished him to secure patents on several articles which he had invented. This was agreed to, and the entire matter left in charge of Evans. Instead of securing the patents, as he should have done, it is alleged that he never attended to the business at all, but at various intervals secured money from Mr. Adams, in all amounting to $105. Mr. Adams had, through some misapprehension, signed a power of attorney, in the name of Joseph Evans, instead of Chas. H. Evans. The substitution of this name for the right one, it is alleged, was because Charles H. Evans had no authority to do business with the Patent Office at Washington, as he had been ruled out, owing to some previous irregularity. The alderman held Evans in the sum of $800 for a further hearing, so that the order of the Patent Office relative to the accused could be brought in evidence, and the case satisfactorily decided.

DISHONEST SALESMAN—HE PAWNS ARTICLES OF HIS EMPLOYERS.—David W. Patterson, a salesman employed by Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market streets, was before Alderman Beitler last evening, on the charge of stealing a number of pieces of silk from his employers. Patterson has had charge of the silk department in the establishment—a very responsible position, the goods in that department amounting to some $60,000.

Yesterday morning a member of the firm received information that Patterson had pawned a silk pattern for twenty dollars, the pattern being worth at least eighty dollars. A warrant was taken out and Constable Fuller arrested the accused last evening. When in the magistrate's office Patterson was highly displeased at the thought of being subjected to the indignity of an arrest, but he gradually cooled down and acknowledged his guilt; and in this frame of mind he handed over five other pawn tickets, each calling for a silk pattern of the same value as the other. The extent of his pilferings is not yet ascertained. The alderman sent him to Moyamensing until a further hearing of the case.

OUR UNCLEAN STREETS—ORDER OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—To-day the time expired in which the Board of Health allowed the street contractors to abide by their contracts. It was the intention of the board that unless the work was not commenced to employ a force of men, clean the streets, and charge the bill to the contractors, but in view of last week having been an unfavorable one for operations, the board has extended the time until to-morrow, and if the contractors don't do their duty by that time the above remedy will be immediately put into effect.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth. We understand that attractive music will be furnished, under the direction of J. M. Evans, Esq., and a report given of the efforts of this association to establish a mission in the southeastern portion of our city. Rev. Drs. Henson and Castle are expected to speak on the occasion.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING.—Francis C. Carroll was before Alderman Beitler to-day, charged with embezzling money from his employers, Messrs. Curtis, Brown & Co., rag and paper merchants, No. 512 N. Front street. The testimony in the case was to the effect that Carroll, about a year ago, was employed to collect money for the firm, and that he pocketed a portion of the money received. He was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—John Smith, a large and powerful man, was drunk and disorderly at Second and Pine streets last night. When Officer Donohue attempted to arrest him the officer was beaten, but was plucky enough to hang on and beat the burly fellow over the head with his club. The prisoner has been held to bail for a further hearing by Alderman Carpenter.

FOUND.—The lad Robert Smith, who disappeared from his home in Pearl street, on Saturday last, has been found working on a farm at Hazletville, Kent county, Delaware. Detectives Lukens and Carlin will go to Delaware this afternoon and bring the lad home. The boy's mother has suffered intense mental anxiety since Saturday last, and is at present quite ill.

FAMILY FRIGHTENED.—A thief at half-past 8 o'clock last night opened the front door of the dwelling No. 2009 Fitzwater street, entered the house, went up into the third story and frightened the inmates of the house. The fellow made his escape by descending to the roof of the bathroom, thence to a shed, and out by an alley in the rear.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Thomas Nichols, the driver of the Continental Hotel coach, yesterday afternoon committed an assault, at the Baltimore Depot, on special officer Charles Smith, who had made some objection as to the position which the driver took for his coach. Nichols was arrested, and has been placed under $700 bail by Alderman Hull.

SNEAK-THIEF.—A sneak-thief yesterday stole two coats from the office of Pollock's mill, at Twenty-first and Washington avenue. In a pocket of one of the coats was a pocket-book, containing $20 in cash and some promissory notes, due-bills, and a number of other papers of no value but to the owner.

ROBBED A SOLDIER.—Alderman Alexander yesterday sent to prison a German who is accused of stealing $250 in United States five-twenty bonds from a one-armed soldier who runs a hand organ. The prisoner sold $100 of the money, but when captured no money was found on his person.

SWEETMEATS.—Thieves (boys probably) entered the confectionery store of Messrs. Reckefus & Greeb, No. 906 Market street, at an early hour this morning, by means of a rear window. They ate up some candy, and departed without carrying anything off.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Bedford Street Mission will be held on Thursday afternoon next, at 4½ o'clock precisely, at No. 1013 Arch street, for the purpose of hearing the reports and to elect a board of managers.

A RANK OFFENSE.—A thief, with false keys, opened a showcase in front of the store of Thomas Heywood, No. 40 south Fourth street, this morning, and stole a dozen bottles of perfumery.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Thursday evening General Kilpatrick will lecture at the Academy of Music on the "Battle Scenes of the Rebellion."

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Philada Collectorship.

It is Offered to Forney.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Insurgents

No Confidence in the Government.

Revolutionary Proclamation.

Chanzy not Dead.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Official Journal" of the Republican Federation—The Insurgent Mob.

PARIS, March 20.—The Central Committee published to day (Monday) its official journal, headed:—"The Official Journal of the Republican Federation." It contains the following:—A manifesto originating in the suffrages of 215 battalions of the National Guard repudiates the disturbances.

The Government calumniates Paris and arms the provinces. It imposes upon us a commander, attempts night disarmings, removes the capital, and infamously seeks to besmear our honor with bloody filth. The Nationals have participated in no crime.

The Elections.

A proclamation fixes the elections for Wednesday. The *Journal* also announces that the committee will abdicate power upon the election of a new one by the people.

The Committee

is firm in its decision to respect the preliminaries of peace for the sake of the republic. An appeal to the departments invites quick adhesions to the cause. The *Journal* also contains an exhortation to the press to respect the republic, justice, and truth, and complete political amnesty is promised. The courts which have proved partial are to be abolished. The committee repudiates all participation in the execution of

Generals Lecomte and Thomas.

The Nationals have entered and sealed up the offices of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*. The *Cri du Peuple* says Paris must proclaim herself a free, autonomatic republican city.

The Nationals

have discovered fresh stores of arms and ammunition, and now completely possess the whole city.

The Tradespeople

of Versailles are discontented, and impatient for a decision from the National Assembly.

The Paris Mob.

LONDON, March 21.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that many persons were shot without trial on Sunday, The Nationals will shoot Thiers, Vinoy, and D'Aurelles, if captured. There is a

Strong Reaction

among the respectable portion of the inhabitants. The Central Committee is alarmed thereat, and seeks the mediation of the Mayor of the city for the appointment of Admiral Saissett to command the National Gurrd.

Versailles

resembles a camp. The entire neighborhood is strategically occupied by troops. The prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services to the Government. The city is so crowded that many deputies are obliged to sleep in stables.

Rouher

has been arrested and imprisoned at Boulogne, and narrowly escaped lynch law. His wife and daughter were also arrested. Other Imperialists made their appearance in Boulogne, and their arrest is expected.

The National Assembly.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—The French National Assembly met to-day. The deputies of the Mountain were all absent. A committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with Paris, and an energetic resolution is expected to be returned at once and adopted. Picard has proposed as urgent a declaration of a state of siege in the department of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

There are 20,000 troops in the neighborhood of the Assembly chamber. The Assembly has adopted resolves providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the condition of France and the necessity of placing the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise in a state of siege.

Chanzy Not Dead.

PARIS, March 21.—General Chanzy is a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents. The sentence of death passed upon him by the Central Republican Committee has been deferred. He is incarcerated in one of the prisons and is strongly guarded. La Sante was shamefully treated and beaten by the revolutionists, and his sister was arrested.

The National Assembly

met at Versailles yesterday, but transacted but little business. The members and populace are terribly excited over the absence of a hundred and fifty members.

General Vinoy,

who has command of some twenty-five thousand troops, is intrusted with the subjection of the insurgents by the Government. Fears are openly expressed that no reliance can be placed upon his men. Thiers has given positive orders to Vinoy for the

Suppression of the Riots,

but accompanied with the expression of a hope that the insurgents will listen to reason. No confidence is felt by the people in the Government, and the people are leaving Paris by thousands.

M. Rouher was arrested at Boulogne by order of the Versailles Government. He was savagely beaten by the populace, who tore nearly all the hair from his head.

The Insurgents at Montmartre

and Belleville saluted each other at daybreak this morning. New barricades have been erected in the neighborhood of Batignolles and in the Rue d'Amstendan, Avenue Chichy, and near the great Northern Railway station.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 7 1-16@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼@7¼d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

California wheat, 12s.; red Western spring, 11s.@11s. 4d. for lowest grades No. 2 to highest grades No. 1; red winter, 11s. 6d. Corn, 35s. for new. Breadstuffs firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 21—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, for account, 92⅜. American securities quiet; Erie Railway, 13½.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—1:30 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to 17th instant, 23,000 bales. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters; American, 12,800. Pork, 86s.@86s. 6d.; Beef, 116s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. John Forney Tendered the Philadelphia Custom House Collectorship.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President informed Judge Kelley this morning that he would send the name of J. W. Forney to the Senate to-day for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Forney has already had the place offered to him, and declined it. The President thinks that when Forney's name is sent to the Senate he will reconsider his determination and accept.

A Strong Pressure

is being brought to bear upon Forney from here to get him to take a place. His course on the Sumner matter has

Alarmed the President

and friends of the administration, and they think it wise policy to offer him the position. Forney's most intimate friends here are against his accepting the collectorship, and they assert he will stick to his determination not to have anything to do with it.

The President's anxiety to have Forney accept is due to the conviction that he needs other newspaper support in Philadelphia than the *North American* will be able to give him, and he wishes to entrench himself behind the batteries of *The Press* also. The *North American* was conciliated by the appointment of Colonel William McMichael as Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and the President now hopes to make *The Press* a Grant organ by placing the patronage of the Custom House in the hands of Forney. Are there no other newspaper men in Philadelphia who think that their past, present, and prospective services deserve some recognition from the Executive? and might not the President, while he is about it, make an effort to capture all the journalists of your city? They would be as likely to fill the offices in the President's gift creditably as would the politicians who usually receive the favors dispensed at Washington.

FROM THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference—Fifth Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, March 21.—Rev. Joseph Robinson, from the Primitive Methodist Church, was admitted to full standing as an elder in the conference.

Rev. Joseph Beckerton, of the same Church, was also admitted.

Rev. Samuel Harwell, of the same, was admitted on the same conditions.

A telegram was received announcing the death of the beloved wife of Rev. J. B. Maddux, which took place at Cheltenham this morning at 5 o'clock.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and attend the funeral.

Revs. J. R. Merrell and Jonathan Turner were granted a supernumerary relation.

Rev. W. H. Elliott offered and advocated the following:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that no member thereof should serve as Presiding Elder within its bounds longer than one term, or four years consecutively.

The address of Mr. Elliott was characteristic, and full of good points in advocacy of the measure proposed.

Rev. Pennell Coombe arose, and claimed the floor amid cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"

The Bishop suggested that the conference would be under the necessity of having an afternoon session, which was ordered for 1½ o'clock, at which session the body will close *sine die*.

Mr. Coombe proceeded with a speech against the resolution. The following points were made—First, it was unconstitutional; second, it was unjust and cruel; third, it is unmanly and wicked.

The speech occupied the time till adjournment to meet for closing service.

The appointments will be made this afternoon. The statistics for the year foot up the following aggregates:—

Members, 34,063; increase, 634; deaths, 536; increase, 134; probationers, 4613; decrease, 458; baptisms, adults, 976; do. infants, 3338; increase, 134; Sunday-schools, 328; officers and teachers, 6486; increase, 44; scholars, 46,562; increase, 274; library books, 133,364; increase, 5170; conversions this year, 1579; increase, 19; benevolent contributions, including ministerial support, $481,977·48; value of church property, $28,897·77.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 111¼; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 82; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 102¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 99½; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of William Hart, tried upon the charge of receiving carpets stolen in February from Godley's warehouse, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Patrick McCord was acquitted of the charge of selling liquor to minors, the bill being submitted without evidence because of the non-attendance of the prosecutor.

James Stewart was convicted of the larceny of two door-mats, they being found in his possession at 3 o'clock in the morning.

James Carr was convicted of the larceny of three barrels of apples that he was seen to take from the loft of a produce store. He was not arrested at the time, because those who saw him thought he was employed there.

Patrick Haggerty and James Engan were acquitted of a charge of entering a building with intent to steal, no witnesses appearing against them.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange to-day at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

150 shares Union National Bank ..... $58·75
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank ..... $31·85
66 shares Northern Liberties National B'k. $125·25
20 shares City National Bank ..... $75·75
100 shares Saucon IronCo., Northampton co ..... $100·00
10 shares Fame Insurance Co ..... 26 per. c.
$3500 Chesnut and Walnut Sts. Pass. Railway Co 85¼
$13,000 Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 93¾
$1000 Pennsylvania State five-tenth loan $1 03¾
8 shares Central Transportation Co ..... $50·75
20 shares Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co ..... $50·25
$6000 Indianapolis and Vincennes RR 71
75 shares Cleveland and Mahoning RR. Co. ..... $33·50
1 share Mercantile Library Co ..... $6·00
408 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co .. 60
$2000 Penn'a Canal. Co., 6 per cent 73
100 shs. American B. H. Sewing Machine .. $21·00
50 shs. Camden and Atlantic R. R. (preferred) ..... $32·00
50 shs. Camden and Atlantic R. R. (common) ..... $22·00
RIDGE AVENUE, No. 1123, Store and Dwelling ..... $59·00
THIRD AND CANAL, S. E. corner—Tavern and Dwelling $9250
ARCH, No. 923—Business Location $16,500
HARLAN, north of Huron—Two Building Lots $325
GROUND RENTS—$30 a year, $475; do. $470; $72, $1080.

THROWING STONES.—Three boys, for stone-fighting at Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets yesterday afternoon, have been arrested, and held in $300 bail each by Alderman Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1300 Penna R 6s	101¾	$1300 City 6s, Old	101¾
$11000 Pa & N Y C 7s 95		300 sh O C & A R	48¾
$1100 City 6s, New	101¾	107 sh Leh V R	52¾
$4000 Pa 6s, 3 sc	108	325 sh Reading R 5	51¾

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between J. A. BLAKE, C. M. BOMEISLER, W. P. JACKSON and J. T. JACKSON, under the name of J. A. BLAKE & CO., is dissolved this day. The business will be settled up by the undersigned. J. A. BLAKE.
No. 1907 MARKET Street.
March 20, 1871. 3 21 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

AROUSE!!

A MASS MEETING

OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY,

will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,

at seven o'clock, to concert measures for

ABOLISHING

THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION!

REMEMBER, CITIZENS! that this odious Commission has been inflicted on us! REMEMBER, it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against the well-settled previously-expressed public opinion; that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically the

MASTER OF THE PEOPLE!

REMEMBER,

that out of this

GRASPING, CENTRALIZED TYRANNY,

issued the

THREE CORRUPT RINGS

which were condemned last week.

LET US STRANGLE THE ELDEST BORN OF THIS MONGREL BROOD, AND RESTORE TO THE CITY HER

LOST RIGHTS!

Let every Prudent, Honest Citizen be present.
Let every Friend of TRUE REFORM assist.
Let every Patriot who has Faith in Self-Government and Direct Representation, aid.

COME FROM EVERY WARD.

COME, determined that the Tax-payers shall be allowed to select their own Commissioners.

COME, and crush the Self-appointed and Usurping Power that dares to

DEFY PUBLIC OPINION

and destroy Free Government.

ABLE SPEAKERS,

Of all Parties, will address the meeting.

STEREOPTIC VIEWS OF METROPOLITAN ADORNMENT

will be exhibited from 7 to 8 o'clock.

By order of a Committee of Citizens,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY. 3 21 4t

REPORT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 18, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$575,250·34
United States Bonds to secure circulation	199,000·00
United States Bonds on hand	50,000·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	26,000·00
Due from Redeeming Agent	136,265·00
Due from other National Banks	22,006·11
Due from Banks and Bankers	15,196·43
Banking House productive	43,000·00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,224·51
Current Expenses	7,885·65
United States Tax	2,577·52
Exchange	449·99
Cash Items and Notes of other Banks	94,141·31
Exchange for Clearing House	124,936·44
Fractional Currency and Nickels	5,326·77
Legal-tender Notes	190,320·06
	$1,495,580·07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000·00
Surplus Fund	21,124·84
Discount	20,643·32
Interest	5,528·47
Rent account	1,380·00
Circulation outstanding	179,000·00
Individual Deposits	1,015,284·87
Cashier's Checks outstanding	20,558·24
Certificates of Deposits	4,522·61
Due to National Banks	37,487·97
Due to other Banks and Bankers	49·75
	$1,495,580·07

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:

I, E. F. MOODY, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of March, 1871. E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN FAREIRA,
SAMUEL MILLER,
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr. } Directors. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MAJOR-GENERAL KILPATRICK,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 23.
"Battle Scenes of the Rebellion."
(Including a graphic description of LEE'S RAID into Pennsylvania).
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
Subject—"The True Republic."
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston, March 30.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Doors open at quarter-past 7: Lecture at 8. 3 21 3t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 605 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 15, 1871.

3 18 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 220 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

3 20 14t

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D., will lecture on "The Curiosities of The Golden Garden, California," on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 22, at 8 o'clock, at SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, N. E. cor. BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Tickets, admitting a gent and two ladies, can be procured of Jacob M. Ellis, No. 925 Walnut street, and of Balderston & Son, No. 902 Spring Garden street. 3 18 3t*

EDGAR C. SHEBLE WOULD HEREBY give notice that he is from this date no longer connected with the Stove, Range, and Heater house, doing business under the firm style of J. CLIFFORD SHOCK & CO., located Nos. 1003 and 1004 MARKET Street, this city, and will not be responsible for any debts or other contracts hereafter made in the above style firm. EDGAR G. SHEBLE,
No. 1417 PARK Avenue.
Philadelphia, March 21, 1871: 1t*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—MONTHLY EXHIBITION TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. FLORAL DISPLAY, with music. Admission free. 3 18 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL DELIVER the second lecture of the course in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Arch, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 21st inst. at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Sunshine." Tickets, fifty cents. To be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 CHESNUT street, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 18 3t*

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN, the Lady Brokers of Wall street, New York, will deliver their argument for Constitutional Equality, the great political issue, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 21. Tickets for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT street. 3 15 6t

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

MERCANTILE PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,
Envelopes,
And Visiting Cards,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
1 21 smw6p PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsm6p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesrooms on Chesnut street.
CORNELIUS & SONS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

WATCHES.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

FOR SALE,
The Furniture of a First-class Club Room, including Billiard Table.
WILL BE SOLD LOW.
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